o'clock in the

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1843.

A RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER, Dublisbed Weeklp.

AT NO. 11 CORNWILL, BOSTON.

Ministers who procure 5 subacribers, shall receive their own paper gratis, so long as they shall annually send us \$10 in advance for the same.

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between them, by reference in the last resort to an umpire mutually chosen; a principle just as applicable to nations as to individuals, and as likely to prove successful. The following is a copy of the address adopted for this purpose:

"The delegates appointed to represent the Friends of Universal Peace of various nations, assembled in Convention in the last come to laugh, ninety return in tears, or live to mourn the hour, when seduced by assion or levity, they lost the command of reason, amidst the whirl of dissipation? Music! painting! poetry! genius! sensibility! and passion—intellect and taste! why will ye lend your magic influence to decorate this anti-chamber to all the vices of the world—to embellish this

"The delegates appointed to represent the Friends of Universal Peace of vari-ous nations, assembled in Convention in London, June, 1843:—

world:—
"For rational beings, possessing immortal souls, to be systematically trained mortal souls, to be systematically trained to kill each other, is in itself so utterly opposed, not only to the Christian religion, but to the dictates of humanity, that nothing but the natural depravity of the human heart, the force of education, and long familiarity with war, can account for the general prevalence of this monstrous system.

wystem.

"Under a deep sense of the enormous evils which mankind have so long and so extensively suffered from the wars which have desolated the earth, this Convention have desolated the earth, this Convention of the sun? It might be a very curious system,

would be the recognition of the principle of arbitration, and the introduction of a clause into treaties between nations, bind
justification by faith in Jesus Christ—

justification by faith in Jesus Christ—

justification by faith in Deny degrade

"Signed on behalf of the Convention,

Sept. 2, 1843.

The Drama.

"The soft measures of the lascivious lute. The din of preparation which deafens us on every side, by those who manage 'the innocent amusements' of the theatres, awakens us to the discharge of a solemn duty, which we owe to the parents, and their offspring, of the generation that anity. It is as essential to hold and persurrounds us. Aware of the specious feet the scheme, as is the sun to maintain and attractive garments in which the glare and tinsel of the stage, clothes even its arguments in the order, efficiency and glory of the targuments in the order, efficiency and glory of the heavenly host.—N. Y. Observer. its arguments, in favor of seductive vice -aware of the charge of illiberality, which its advocates advance against all who would snatch its panting victims from the devouring gulf of criminal pleas-ure, from which there is but one plunge to painful depravity or utter ruin—aware, willing to find something for his eyes to honeyed strains of music, from the pensof I not give him a few kind words? inspired genius, bright with the fame of Otway, Rowe, Massinger, Johnson, and a thousand others whose wrapt imaginations 'exhausted worlds and then created now. Some other time! And where will now. Some other time! And where will now. new'—still do we oppose as pernicious, he be?
and denounce as fatally demoralizing, the
meretricious exhibitions of the modern take up much of my time. His time is stage, which clusters around its saloons and corriders, all of the most odious and poisonous debauchery, arrayed in the brightest livery of heaven; where every flower that delights the eye, conceals a secondary where the secon scorpion, where every chant of melody that charms the ear, inspires the soul

worse, the pangs of remorse, and the consciousness of ruin. Go ask the betrayed youth, who traces his first lesson in vice to the theatre, where opportunity (which makes all that is great,

to Wh. S. I will cheer and comfort him, to whom all remittances must be made, are allowed to forward money in payment of subscriptions, free of expense.

This paper, having an extensive circulation in the country, affords a good medium for advernments, to all who have dealings with traders in the interior.

Commenced at the play house! yes—that's the grand opening ground of all the vices of youth. 'But for that night of its pilgrimage is weary and painful. His sources of happiness are few. The senses claimed a ruined votary of false pleasure, world is growing dark and dreary. The world is growing dark and dreary. The claimed a ruined votary of false pleasure.

claimed a ruined votary of false pleasure.

I should have been happy, wealthy, healthful and respected!

How many thousands could religiously utter the same melancholy words, as they

is nations, assembled in Convention in splendid portico of the tomb, only to lure on the Governments of the civilized orld:

"To the Governments of the civilized orld:

plunge of shame, ruin and destruction?

have desolated the earth, this Convention is more especially impressed with the great responsibility of those who are in a position to direct the councils of nations, and appeals to them to adopt the most effectual measures to prevent the continance of this terrible scourge of the human race.

"The Convention is of opinion that one of the greatest securities against the recurrence of international warfare, would be the recognition of the principle of a worlds that revolve around it, is Christ

worlds that revolve around it, is Christration, and the introduction of a clause into treaties between nations, binding themselves to refer all differences that may arise, to the adjudication of one or more friendly powers; and it earnestly recommends the adoption of this practice.

"The Convention, in a spirit of Christian love, respectfully urges upon those who are invested with the highest authority, the promotion of 'Peace on earth, and good will to men;' and would also express its conviction that such a course would be especially blessed of Him, 'by whom Kings reign, and Princes degree justice.'

hushed forever. But this solar system without a sun, "Signed on behalf of the Convention, "Charles Hindley, President."

This address has already been presented to several leading governments of the old world; and I will hereafter relate how it has been received.

But this solar system without a sun, term fear in its most comprehensive scriptural import. It embraces all that is implied in being a Christian. The will of God is the good man's rule of conduct and the grace of God is the foundation of his religious system which leads men to fasts and penances and morphism that teach love term fear in its most comprehensive scriptural import. It embraces all that is implied in being a Christian. The will of God is the good man's rule of conduct and the grace of God is the foundation of his religious hope.—Boston Rec.

For want of this moral discipline of the tifications, to outward observance of rites and ceremonies, as a ground of accep-tance with God; and it may be called by

what name its believers choose, but there is no Christianity in it or around it. And he who professes to preach the gospel and fails to present the doctrine of justification by faith in Christ, as the grand feature of the gospel plan of salvaion, is preaching any thing but Christi-

I will speak to that Old Man.

I saw him slowly and with trembling too, of all the plausible reasons with rest upon. He seemed weary by reason which the beauties and sublimities of of infirmity. Perhaps he felt the sadness of Sophocles to the days of Shakspeare—old ago. It seemed so. I could not but and of the moral lessons which fall in look upon the old man with interest. Can

with the drunken revel of the sensualist; well-nigh fixed my purpose, of passing and where every smile of beauty that wakens rapture in the heart, steeps it to his loneliness. But they did not satisfy in crime, that plants endless remorse in me. Other thoughts came up in their

ne. Other thoughts came up in their the tortured conscience; where the young enter, only to turn old and decrepid; and where age resorts, to renew the follies of youth, or by its example to give encouragement and countenance to their ruin.

What! cries the infatuated admirer of this heartless pagean, is not the stage an innocent and rational amusement? innocent and rational amusement?

Go ask its votary, who yonder reels would be glad to hear them; but the reafrom its saloons, after a night of debauch, to awaken to the horrors of disease, or with me, has prevailed with others, and

Christian

Conventions was that of memorializing all the governments of the civilized world in favor of arbitration as a substitute for war, by arging them to insert in every treaty a clause binding the parties to settle whatever difficulties might arise between them, by reference in the last resort to an umpire mutually chosen; a principle just as applicable to nations as to individuals, and as likely to prove the address addres

nevolent injunction: "Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honor the face of the OLD MAN!"—PASCAL.—N. Y. Evangelist.

The Good Man.

He may be described in few words. 1. He is honest. Goodness and dishonesty are incompatible with each other.

The good man is honest with himself.
He makes use of the means which God He makes use of the means which to the has given him to ascertain what is correct in theory, and ragulates his practice accordingly. Such a man thinks and acts for himself, but never seeks popularity at of education, in the Philadelphia Temperance

The Widow's Mite.

BY MONTGOMERY. Amid the pempous crowd
Of rich admirers, came a humble form,—
A widow, meek as poverty could make
Her children. With a look of sad content, Her mite within the treasure heap she cast— Then timidly as bashful twilight, stole From out the temple. But her lowly gift Was witnessed by an eye whose mercy views, In motive, all that consecrates a deed To goodness: so He blessed the widow's mite Beyond the gift abounding wealth bestowed. Thus is it, Lord, with thee; the heart is thine, And all the world of hidden action there Works in thy sight like waves beneath the sun Conspicuous! and a thousand nameless acts
That lurk in lowly secrecy, and die
Unnoticed, like the trodden flowers that fall Beneath the proud man's foot, to thee are known, And written with a sunbeam in the book Of life, where Mercy fills the brightest page!

Mount Sinai.

ter which was written by President 'Summit of Mt. Sinai, 4 o'clock, Sabbath afternoon, Feb. 5, 1843.

that reigned around; but infinitely more requested to take up his permanent

Ye may forget me when away,
The bours ye've spent with me;
Ye may forget the haleyon day
Of childhood's laughing glee.
Well, then, forget me when I toll
In far-off foreign clime—
At every hour but one—that one,
The spirit's hollest time.

When at the sacred shrine of prayer
Ye humbly bend the knee,
And lift the heart to heaven above,
O then remember me.
Then bear me in your prayers to hea
The Saviour's arm 'twill away;
And I in faith will urge the plea
For nations in a day!

Brookline, Aug.

for himself, but never seeks popularity at the expense of truth.

Again, he is honest with others. His statements coincide with facts. Though far from supposing it impossible for him to err, he always intends to avoid error. Does the civil law free him from the demands of a creditor, he still regards himself under moral obligation to meet, as far as possible, every just demand.

2. The good man is industrious. The bad man may be industrious, the good must be so. Activity is essential to individual happiness—the public good requires it. God commands it.

3. The good man fears God. I use the term fear in its most comprehensive scriptural import. It embraces all that is implied in being a Christian. The will seem the control of education, in the Philadelphia Temperance of education, in the part of education, in the part of education, in the part of education in the public of education, in the part of education,

dreary and dreadful.

For want of this moral discipline of the heart and the affections, the course of American education has been sadly deficient. We have too many masters and too few men—too much intellect and too little heart. By infusing this moral principle into the control of ciple into our present system, we shall acquire a new power in society, in government, in law, and in happiness. It will effect a mighty change in the condition of the poor, as well as the higher classes of society—and produce a revo-lution that shall flow ONWARD and UPWARD till we reach the highest pitch of moral and social perfection

The Pious Princess. Many readers will remember the inva-

sion of Russia by the Frencharmy in the winter of 1812—the conflagration of Moscow—and the consequent overthrow of Napoleon's gigantic projects, by the al-most entire destruction of the legions so The following is an extract from a let- long accustomed to conquest and victory. Amongst the inhabitants of Moscow, who Durbin to Bishop Waugh, and dated, having, on the approach of the enemy, evacuated the city, returned to the now smoking and smouldering ruins of that ancient capital, was the subject of the afternoon, Feb. 5, 1843.

"I have stood upon the Alps, in the middle of July, and looked around upon handsome, and by her marriage with Prince M. associated with the highest the snowy empire—I have stood upon the Prince M. associated with the highest Appenines, and looked abroad upon the plains of beautiful, eventful Italy—I have come, by the cultivation of superior talent, plains of beautiful, eventful Italy—I have stood upon the Albanian mount, and beheld the scene of the Eneiad from the Circean promontory, over the Campagna, to the eternal city and the mountains of Tivoli—I have sat down upon the pyramids of Egypt, and cast my eyes over the sacred city of Heliopolis, the land of Goshen, the fields of Jewish bondage, and the ancient Memphis, where Moses tand Aaron, on the part of God and his people, contended with Pharaoh and his with less noble citizens, she was called at people, contended with Pharaoh and his servants, the death of whose "first-born of man and beast in one night," filled the land with wailing; but I have never set my feet on any spot from whence was visible so much stern, gloomy grandeur, heightened by the silence and solitude that regiond arounds but in first land with wailing; but I have never set that period, the providence of God conducted to Moscow, on his way to Britain, which here with Rev. Mr. P., who on being introduced to the Princess, was received by her with great Christian hospitality, and heightened by the awful and sacred asso- dence beneath her roof, and act as tutor ciations of the first great revelation in to the young Princesses. He embraced the overture, and employed the influence with the spirit that breathes around me, and the thus unexpectedly obtained, for the seems to inhabit this holy place. I shall purpose of promoting the spiritual internever sit down upon the summit of Sinai again, and look upon the silent and empty plains at its feet; but I shall go down a better man, and aim so to live as to especie of promoting the spiritual internets of Russia's unenlightened population. Through the intervention of the Princess M. a rescript was obtained from the Emperor Alexander for the formation of the

MHIRE.)

Sept. the formula and into an into passing the formula and into an into passing a better the large of the passing the formula and into the formula

of the day, resolved on testifying his respect for the European, by sending the property of the Companion of the Control of th

haracter, and the exercise of Christian charity, emulate the enlightened and holy rebuke in its deceptive workings the spirit of selfishness and sloth, by remember-ing the sunctified benevolence of the Pius Princess .- Montreal Harbinger.

Embarcation of the Pilgrims.

We have visited, and studied with great of the Union, combining so much distinwhich has hung for a few weeks past in Fanwil Hall. It was executed by Mr. Weir, an t is intended to occupy one of the vacant places in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Its noble subject, and its high merit as a work of art, commend it to public favor. It is thus described in one of our exchanges.

bravely, cheerfully, devotedly in defence charity, emulate the enlightened and noty zeal of this distinguished individual, and of the same great principles which now rebuke in its decentive workings the spirhis presence, and make sacred the cause. he place, and the occasion.

The Abolition movement has ceased to be contemptible. The time is passed

when it might be laughed at with impunity.

Such a body of men from different parts nterest and pleasure, a beautiful painting, guished talent, and animated by so per-which has hung for a few weeks past in Fan-uil Hall. It was executed by Mr. Weir, an ridiculous. There were about four hunenil Hall. It was executed by Mr. Weir, an American artist, and represents the embarcador of the pilgrims, on board the Speedwell, as they left Holland for England and American the Holland for England and American characterized by a common and burning the intended to occupy one of the vacant. What else indeed could have called them together from so remote parts of the country, and with prospects of profit or power to themselves still more remote? Nothing but the zeal of convicis thus described in one of our exchanges.

"The artist has been most happy in could have gathered them together, and moment when they prosecute their high their great measures, and opposed what resolve of noble daring, consecrated by piety, and hallowed by devotion. The scene stitutional law, even, are worthy of all resolve of noble daring, consecrated by piety, and hallowed by devotion. The scene of the picture is on the deck of the Speedwell,—that little vessel of but sixty tons, which was to convey the Pilgrims to Southampton, from thence to commence their perilous voyage to a distant and unknown shore. The Church at Leyden are assembled with their departed brethren. The vessel is on the point of sailing, and hastened by the retiring tide. The venerable Robinson is there, and according to the history, falling down on his knees and they all with him, with watery cheeks commended them with most fervent prayers unto the Lord and his blessing.' The figure of the pastor is the most prominent in the group. He kneels with uplified eyes,—and every venerable feature beams forth the very spirit of prayer and humble devotion. Brewster, the elder of the congregation, is placed near him, with the open Scriptures on his knees. Carver and Bradford complete the central group, which are all in the altitude of fervent supplication.

Miles Standish, in military dress, and his

(VOLUME VI.-NO. 38. WHOLE NUMBER, 272.

We copy the following from the (London, Baptist) Missionary Herald,—the latest number received.

"With great satisfaction we announce the departure of Dr. and Mrs. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Merrick, with Mr. Absander Fuller, for Fernando Po. These valued friends, during the time they have spent in England, have endeared themselves greatly to those with whom they have had intercourse. Dr. Prince now returns as a Christian medical missionary to the field which, in company with Mr. Clarke, he has already explored. Mr. Merrick is amongst its first fruits of Mr. Clarke's labors in Jamaics, and succeeded him in the charge of the large church at Jeriche, in that island. When, however, Mr. Clarke and Dr. Prince, on their voyage homewards from Africa, were surprisingly directed by the providence of God to Jamaics, Mr. Merrick, who had previously determined to devote himself to the work of the Lord in Africa, accompanied them to England, to embark at the earliest possible date in the enterprise to which he had consecrated his life. Mr. Fuller, who is one of the sons of Africa, has been a member of Mr. Phillippo's church, at Spanish Town, for about nine years. He is one of the first of our Jamaica converts who leaves that Island to carry the glad tidings of salvation to the land of their fathers. The whole expense of his passage is horse by a warm and devoted friend of missions. Mr. Fuller was for some time engaged as Babbath school teacher in Spanish Town, and is acquainted with a merhanical trade, so that there is every reason to hope that he may prave in many respects highly useful to the cause in which he is embarked."

A Native Convert.

The following particulars relative to the Christian character and last days of a converted heathen, are taken from the Report of the Satankoollam District of Tinnevelly, Hindon-

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Christian Reflector.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1843.

Provision for the Future.

Unprofitable servants will be condemned or their own principles; will be judged out of their own mouths, and by their own confessions. With reference to this life's affairs and issues, men act rationally; they prepare for the future; they lay in store for winter, and sickness, and old age. Who does not anticipate the wants, and guard against the dangers of to-morrow, as well as those of today? Is not this considered so right and nable indeed, that the man is blamed and contemned, who is not careful and provident of the future? Why then do men make no provision for happiness after the event of death? Why do not their plans embrace the eternal future? Why so much carefulness and concern for the days that shall precede eath, and none for the duration that is to ollow it? If the morrow should be added to this present life, you are prepared for it; but if it should prove to be the beginning of the other life, on which you are liable to enter, you have no provision made for it and must enter upon it the victim of a folly which you would despise in another, if otherwise applied. Why do you take such care of one class of your affairs, and leave another class at such

We have certainly as much reason to be anxious, inquisitive and diligent for eternity, as for the time that separates us from it. I eternity less certain than time to come? It is more certain. We are sure that we shall live forever, but not sure that we shall live to-morrow. Is eternity less important than time? It is infinitely more so. Our capacities will be much greater then for happiness or misery; and to that, there can be no termination: while our present life, like the morning cloud, is passing away. How inconsistent then ar those who make no preparations for another world! Knowing that they may die before to-morrow-yet so solicitous about timeindifferent to eternity! How will their own conduct-the principles on which they act, for this world, condemn them at the har of

The Living Church.

The claims of any one religious co ion or establishment, to be the "The Church," and the only church, are as absurd, as they are arrogant and exclusive. There is, however, and there always has been, ever since the days of Abraham and Lot, that which may be called, by way of eminence and particular designation, the church. Its walls were not built by human hands, nor have its limits been circumscribed or extended in accordance with any external organizations. The have belonged to it, in every age, who have loved and feared God, and worked righteousness; and dark as the world has been at times, this church has always lived, and in the best sense, flourished. She lives now. Truth is her bulwark, and faith her shield: and neither the treachery of professed friends nor the virulence of avowed enemies, can diminish her vitality, or check her spreading

How instructive, how full of promise, her

history! In leaving her confinement to the Jewish nation, and becoming alike the abode of the Gentile and the Israelite, she lost none of her strength, but on the other hand, her purity and power were greatly augmented by that important change. Though deserted by thousands of her professed friends, she was relieved by their apostacy from an incubus which had pressed her down with a mountain weight; and soon began her conquests under the new dispensation with a success equally en energies of a Paul, and his associate apostles were indeed employed for her, but God was er, and this was the secret of the glorious victories which she achieved. But with what opposition did she strive! How the multitude cried against her doctrines and advocates! How kings, and courts, and armies combined to defeat her objects, and put an end to her success! Those who came ou in her defence knew that, in all probability, their property would be confiscated and their manded. But yet they came-one and another came-and rejoiced in being martyrs to the cause. They went forth a aries among the Gentile nations, and church after church was gathered to the praise and glory of his grace. Seventy years after Christ, Titus besieged Jerusalem. The signs predicted by our Saviour were seen in the heavens; and his awful prophecies relative to the destruction of the city were literally and letely fulfilled. But amid the demolish ment of her splendid temples—the overthrow of her walls, the conflagration of her domes, and the massacre of her thousands, the church unburt. Christians were about the city and in it, but not a hair of their heads was touched. Although all, without distinction, were assailed by the exasperated Roman and his barbarian allies, and the shrieks of ardered millions were for several days incessantly breaking on the ear of heaven, and their blood rolling in streams over the pave ments-still not a saint was injured. God preserved the church. When in later days, her eternal enemy induced his servants to cease their prosecutions, and by professing her cause themselves, to make her the slav of their own hellish purposes-when the Roman hierarchy began its reign, and assumed minable priesthood the exclusi rights of heaven-the power of absolving sins and otherwise perverting the divine la God had his chosen people—still the church existed in its purity. Although driven to the caves and dens of the earth, still she was alive, and "talked the speech and ate the food of heaven." She continued to live through all the middle ages. Her home was am the persecuted Waldenses, and the abused es, under the unparalleled enormi ties of Popish eruelty, and the horrors of a What an evidence that the hand of God was in it, that in spite of all he efforts of Papal power-attended with wine, which God had planted on the earth,

blasted to-day, it revived to-morre even amid the continual peltings of th immortal germ of heavenly origin was him out of their sight.

ng to Thaunus, thirty thousand were de- save he gave the most indubitable evide was extirpated !- Extirpated? Never. Protnot lost,—her limits are not undefined. The his Father, to him be glory for ever." world and the devil hate her. They have sometimes operated against her through or her-an almighty arm has been her protecthe midst of her : she shall not be moved.'

"A tremendous Evil." We observe that the English papers, i

discussing the late movements in the Episco-pal Church toward Romanism, and the sub-

ject of the Factories' Bill and Education

recognize the very fact, which we have cited.

tification and Sacremental Sanctification, we despise and reject them? power thereof—why do they not come out in time of need," and thus be qualified to and attack this giant evil? Why do they not show forth his most worthy praise. apply the axe at the root of the tree? are they so earnestly contending, that the Episcopal Church is anti-Romanish, and that Puseyism is heresy? If the assertions of the Catechism, and of the articles of faith, which ternal truths, it seems to us, that in discussing Puseyism, and the points involved in it, and pleasant interviews—withour the com they are contending about mere names and munion of kindred spirits, and the sympathic forms, to no profit whatever. We would like of joy and sorrow which the count n the Romish and Episcopal churches, but another? the points of difference between real, original Episcopacy and bone fide Popery. If both systems of faith allow to man salvation for baptism, or any other act of obedience or obse vances, without a change of heart and a living aith, they both involve what is indeed "a us evil"-an evil not only destrucporal organization, but one that ensuares and ed that our neighbor is an honest and fri immortal souls!

The Priesthood of Christ.

It is difficult to speak or to write on a theme

Priest under the gospel. Because Aaron great an extent, and the artificial restraints, was consecrated by being washed before the with which we render our inward selves im-Lord been consecrated after the manner of the Levitical priesthood, he would have been Frankness, too, is noble. It bespeaks in under the gospel formed a new dispensation. says, there being a change in the priesthood, plans, his views and feelings,—is incapable of there is made of necessity a change also in a mean action, for he can do nothing which he great earthquake, and many bodies of the by stratagem. mints arose which slept in the earth, and com-

As our High Priest in heaven, he is now So late as 1572, more than ten thousand seated at the right hand of the Father, and the Protestants were butchered in the city of proclamation is made to a guilty world that Paris, and the massacre spread from the city he is able to save to the uttermost all that at the whole kingdom, until, accord- come unto God by him. Of this ability to stroyed—according to others, one hundred thousand! And then by a decree of His Ho- on the day of Pentecost, when three thousand liness, the Pope, mass was celebrated in all converts became the willing subjects of his the churches to thank God, that the heresy grace. Millions, who have since believed estantism is but a name, but this has spread have ascended to his Father and their Father itself over kingdoms and empires, since that and are now before the throne singing the

and proved the efficacy of his atoning blood, selebration; a fact however, in which we may song of Moses the servant of God, and the ejoice only as the truth has accompanied it, song of the Lamb; "Great and marvellous and the vine of Christ's own planting, has are thy ways, thou King of saints. Who shall ourished. The church which God owns, not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name? and has taken care of, is not necessarily iden- for thou only art holy!" They do not forget tified with any of the incidental names or that they were once sinners, but their voice of changes, of which we make so much account; praise is, "Unto him who loved us and hath not Papal or Protestant-Episcopal, washed us from our sins in his own blood, and Presbyterian, or Baptist; yet her identity is bath made us kings and priests unto God and

With the joy of faith, believers may no contemplate their High Priest as exalted on ganizations which have claimed to be them- the throne of glory, far above all heavens; elves the church, but an unseen hand has led when he had himself purged our sins, he sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on tion. She will live through her present trials. high, having obtained eternal redemption for All earth and helf may devise and combine all who believe in him, He ever lives to acagainst her; the guantlet may be run at her complish all the purposes of his grace. It is All earth and hell may device and compine an way.

All earth and hell may device and compine an way.

All earth and hell may device and compine an way.

All earth and hell may device and compine an way.

Complish all the purposes of his grace.

In complish all the purposes of his grace ners. By his Holy Spirit he leads them to discern their guilt and ruin, and reveals to them the way of safety through faith in him. By the same Spirit he sanctifies the variou providences which occur in the life of the himself, by that love which is the bond of perfectness. If the glory of his gospel is hidden, it is hid to those who are lost. and maintained to be the great source of vail is upon their hearts, and will continue to formalism and infidelity in the Episcopal hide from them the beauty of Christ and his Church; and all, we believe, but high church- salvation, till they believe and embrace the men, regard it in the very same light. The gospel. Will not sinners ingenuously ask n Patriot says, "That children should themselves, what is there in Christ that we be taught what the Church Calechism teaches should be offended in him? What is in hi them to believe, the doctrines of Baptismal Jus- kind invitations, that we should continue to

regard as a tremendous evil-an evil to be Friends of truth and holiness, do you realize struggled with by every legitimate means of your obligations to Christ, your glorious High interacting pestilent error." It speaks of Priest, for the interest which he sustains in them as "principles, which have for their aim, your behalf in the court of heaven? Is it to build up a spiritual despotism, the usurped your inquiry, what shall I render to him for spurious and anti-protestant his unspeakable grace? Hear his reply; "It riesthood." Now if it be true that the more ye love me, keep my commandments. Herein evangelical members of the Episcopal Church is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit liate, as we doubt not they do, the idea So shall ye be my disciples." Hear the defiof the regenerating influence of baptism, and nition of your Advocate on high given by an f they see, what is so perfectly ostensible to inspired apostle: "We have not an High Priest Il observers out of that communion, that the which cannot be touched with the feeling dherence of a portion of the Church to this of our infirmities; but one in all points octrine has united themselves to a great and tempted like as we are. Let us therefor owerful body of spurious Christians, who come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we have the form of godliness, but deny the may obtain mercy and find grace to help

What are our pleasures, unless

be Church acknowledges, are scriptural and friends to share them with us? What is life without society-without familiar greetings to know, not the opposing views of writers words of one may kindle in the bosom of

Social Frankness.

" And say, without our hopes, without our fears, Without the home that plighted love endears,— Without the smiles from partial beauty won,— O, what were man?—A world without a Sun!"

Why then do we not make more of our social nature? Why are we so distrustful of each other's confidence-such strangers to each ive to the interests of the church, as a temsoul, until he proves himself otherwise, we regard him as at least a suspicious character. until he proves himself honest. The great aim of almost every one is, to hide himself—to pass off and be recognized in society—as a Son of God. But as it is one in which sinners quite another than his real self. There is a of the human race have a deep interest, and want of frankness, of mutual confidence, corwhich they are invited reverently to contem- diality and freedom,-the constant exercise plate, it may not be improper to present a and exhibition of which would gleam sunshin few humble thoughts on the work and office into many a dark and cheerless bosom, and of the High Priest of our profession.

Some have fallen into the mistake of drawing too near a resemblance between the High tance, studied secretiveness, and careful non-Priests under the law, and Jesus, the High committalism, which characterize us, to so door of the tabernacle, it has been argued that pervious to the eyes of those, by whom w Christ was consecrated to his office when ought to be known, trusted and loved, are the baptized by John. Had this been the fact, great source of selfishness, prejudice, and our Lord would have informed John of it. It disunion among those who profess attachment should be remembered that he did not enter to the same faith, and are heirs together of upon his office in consequence of any relation to the promises. If Christians knew each other he priests under the law, all of whom were of -if they would open their hearts to mutual the tribe of Levi. He was of the tribe of Judah, of which tribe Moses spake nothing concern-charitably, we believe,—would they regard ing priesthood. We have an account of his each other. Individual peculiarities would be secration by the Father, in the 110th Psalm, better understood,—and in a thousand in in these works; "The Lord hath sworn and stances, the reasons of conduct, that otherwis he will not repent, Thou art a priest for ever is inexplicable, would be seen, and those who after the order of Melchisedec." Had our are now blamed and feared would be ex-

a priest under the law. But his consecration genuousness. The man who indulges in it, freely-who needs not, and seeks not, care-Hence Paul in his epistle to the Hebrews fully to cloak from the world, his history, his the law. Jesus by the sacrifice of himself on must conceal, either to save his reputation or to the cross made an end of sin-offerings. Those accomplish his end. It is the thief who who reject him as their atoning reconciliation skulks; it is the knave who conceals; it is the to God, deprive themselves of the salvation of designing and treacherous man, not the frank the gospel; for there is no other name given and noble-hearted, who fears that his plans heaven whereby we can be saved. By will be known; that what he is doing, or who the signs wrought at his crucifixion, the he purposes to do, will be discovered. The Father gave testimony of his acceptance of honest, the virtuous and good-what have the all-sufficient offering. A preternatural darkness overspread the land, there was a

We repeat it,-why should men be slaves ing into Jerusalem appeared unto many. On to mutual fear?—mutual suspicion? Why the third day a further attestation was given by his rising from the dead and his appear
friendship of its sweetness—human nature of friendship of its greatest charm? ance in the flesh to many of his disciples. As its glory? Why do we bow to that "false the High Priest and Lord of the new dispennecessity, with which," (as Mrs. Child says, in sation he assembled many of his disciples on her admirable Letters from New York) "we an appointed mountain, giving them this commission: "All power is given to me in heaven and on earth; go ye, therefore, into all the ductile gold. This is the pressure of public world and preach the gospel to every creature, opinion; the intolerable restraint of conven-baptizing them in the name of the Father tional forms. Under this despotic influence, baptizing them in the name of the Father tional forms. Under this despotic influence, and the Son and the Holy Ghost. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and suppress their noblest feelings, conceal their

revived to-morrow—and then ascended to heaven in the view of five munion with other souls, but dares not give aim, should be eschewed by the preacher, as inual claims of the storm, hundred brethren, a cloud of angels receiving utterance to its yearnings. What hinders? will say; or the frown of some sect; or the ence. anathema of some synod; or the fashion of some clique; or the laugh of some club; or the misrepresentation of some political party. O, thou foolish soul! Thou art afraid of thy neighbor, and knowest not that he is equally afraid of thee. He has bound thy hands, and hou hast fettered his feet. It were wise for both to suap the imaginary bonds, and walk onward unshackled. If thy heart yearns for ove, be loving; if thou wouldst free mankind, be free; if thou wouldst have a brother frank o thee, be frank to him."

> "Be noble ! and the pobleness that lies In other men, sleeping but never dead, Will rise in majesty to meet thine own."

Legalized Injustice.

May a citizen of the Free States lawfull selp a poor traveler on his way, when his course is northward? Who would think of answering, No? And yet this is a questio which the Courts of Ohio, in conformity to an act of Congress, have decided in the negative. A citizen of that State was by God's provi ence introduced to a father and mother, who with their little ones and an aged parent, were fleaing from a State, in which the names of wife and husband, parent and child, are unmeaning sounds,—and his heart was moved to pity. Obeying the first and highest imof his generous nature, he conveyed them a few miles, in his wagon, on their ourney. For this act, verdicts amounting to venteen hundred dollars have been obtained against him. For this act, he is to be stripped of his farm, and his wife and children turned out homeless,-unless these decisions can be reversed. Of course there is an appeal to a higher tribunal. The case is to be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States,—i. e. if any persons are found generous enough to meet the expenses of so much itigation .- Does not this bring the question common justice and humanity home to the American people? Who says now, that the North has nothing to do with slavery? The Executive Committee of the Ohio A. S. Society have taken account of this case, and we not but respond to their language. They say :- "The questions involved in these cases affect every man. They are no less that these-shall kidnappers be licensed by law Shall humanity be punished as a crime? Shall the law which licenses kidnapping and punishes humanity be sustained as constitu tional? Jones and Vanzandt [the parties in this particular case] sink out of view, when these questions arise. The controversy is no longer personal or local. It becomes one of universal interest. The good and evil principles of our institutions now struggle for the ples of our institutions now struggle for the attracted great attention. Here are scenes of domestry. The question is between the spirit domestic life in all its varied phases, drawn of Liberty and the spirit of Despotism."

Who does not see that it is impossible to suppress agitation on the subject of slavery? power that separates families-thus cruelly the first laws of Heaven,—the families of the North must feel, as well as those that are enslaved in the South. We are none of us free We are restrained from acting the part of the good Sameritan; restrained by a Christian government! Shall we be indifferent to such aggressions of the slave power? Shall we be content to see the rights of freeme thus ruthlessly assailed; our children grow ing up under a government thus admir our Constitution prostituted to the support of the worst despotism that curses the

"Teaching the Young Idea." How it is done in England.

We find in one of our English papers ement, that in some of the metropolitan National school, when they are about to guit it. to appear before the committee, and receive a e and prayer-book, with a little good advice. On a late occasion, the ecclesiastical the world contains head of the parish, undertook the office of ancient or modern times. admonisher, after the following fashion :-Well, boy, remember the school you are now been educated in Church principles-and received by never forsaking the Church. a part of the duty to which he was appointed inds of the young.

Tones in the Pulpit.

We would say to every preacher, (if in giv-g advice to ministers we shall not be assuming too much,)-Speak in the most natural in perfect accordance with your vernacular influences. ngue, and such as you would employ, addressing a man, seriously and earnestly, out lately appeared in the New York Express, Messenger, published at Buffalo, N. Y., a mariners are daily becoming more and more pointed criticism on a certain sort of pulpit attached to homes where they are sure of in the pulpit, is admitted; but, says the edi-need than other men of being guarded from any of our gifted countrymen pay the most shore." ed, to hear one of our clergymen, when he is thus secured in one way at le the boughs of a fruit tree."

natural tones-rolling, trilling, whining, till his return, and in case of accident to him. screaming, every thing that is not in keeping self, may direct them to be finally disposed of

still was so far from being killed. Though he that believeth not shall be damned." He highest thoughts. Each longs for full com- with the atmost simplicity of character and to his family or friends in any other part of munion with other souls, but dares not give aim, should be eschewed by the preacher, as The fear of what Mr. Smith or Mr. Clark, not entirely counteract, his ministerial influ-

| From our Traveling Correspondent. Visits and Sights in London. We give some farther extracts from the 'Notes by thay' of our correspondent in England]

Sunday, June 4. This forenoon we heard

sermon from Rev. Mr. Binney, pastor of one

of the independent churches in London. He has the reputation of being quite a talented. or as the people here say, a very clever man. I was, on the whole, pleased with his sermor It was the season of communion, and the dis course was designed to be appropriate to the occasion. The subject was brotherl love, which seems to be at the present time. quite a favorite topic with the brethren England. The sermon was well studied, but entirely extemporaneous in language; a practice which I understand prevails generally here among all the dissenting ministers. Mr Binney's delivery is animated and impressive He has a good voice, and I am surprised that he does not use it more in preaching. But instead of speaking out in his own natural tones, he speaks on a high and sharp key, in what I believe the singers call a falsetto voice. His gesticulation, too, seemed cramped and unnatural. But evidently he the neither gestures, voice nor language. His nind was intent upon his subject, and to that he fastened the attention of the people, which after all is the true art of pulpit oratory. In the afternoon we walked two miles of to attend the communion service at Dr. Cox's chapel. He has a small meeting-house, though a very respectable looking congrega tion. After meeting, we took tea with the Dr's. family. He was as usual free and pleasant in conversation, but I thought it strange that he made so few inquiries after men and things in America. He is absorbed, like many other ministers here, in the controversies that are perpetually springing up between the disbut little time or inclination, perhaps, to look abroad. This evening we went to hear the Rev. Mr. Sherman, pastor of the church, meeting in Surry Chapel, where the celebrated and humorous Rowland Hill formerly officiated. The sermon was addressed to the unconverted, and breathed a most excellent

spirit. Monday, June 5. To-day we visited the famous picture gallery, and, what is very re markable in London, were admitted gratuitously. But really, we have seen few things in London more worthy of being paid for Here are the works of the old man Scripture pieces of Benjamin West were nent, and I was proud to observe by the famous Hogarth. But I was most interested by the scenes in Italy-cities, villaagitation on the subject of slavery?

ges, and landscapes, pencilled by the celebrated fixed formular temperature families, thus country to the control of t dering the holiest ties, and violating one of inal scenes were actually before me. I could other Italian artists. It seemed as if the origalmost hear the splash of the oars. lingered in the gallery until near three o'clock, by a Chrise and then directed our course to the inside of St. Paul's Cathedral, and seconded to the very summit. What a sight! London, with its mighty population and vast extent, now lies ut before us. I am happy to see, amid numerous steeples of the established church, great number of dissenting chapels. Would that the pure gospel were preached in them all. On one side I can see off into the country; but on the other, owing perhaps to the haziness of the atmosphere, my vision is limited to brick walls and paved streets.

Tuesday, June 6. To-day we visited British Museum, which I an is always free to the public. Here are birds parishes it is usual for the children of the and quadrupeds of every description, geological curiosities, Gracian and Egyptian sculp ture, paintings, mummies, and indeed speci mens, I should judge, of every thing which

Sailor's Home in New York.

The Sailor's Home, in Cherry Street, New therefore, of right you belong to the Church. York, is, from all accounts, one of the best Show your gratitude for the benefits you have conducted establishments of the kind in the country. It is kept by a pious man-a Above all things, have nothing to do with schismatics, by which term I mean all sorts with as much order and propriety as the best of Dissenters.' Some of the most liberal con- hotels. Two hundred and fifty well-behaved tributors to the funds of this very school hap-pen to be Dissenters—a fact of which the preacher of charity was reminded by one of ed his are favorable to their happiness, health, and the committee, who pointedly expressed his disgust at the conduct of his spiritual head. The reverend gentleman waxed wroth, and ingly gratifying to observe the successful reustified what he had said by declaring it was sults of the efforts which have been made on behalf of sailors. Formerly, when on shore, by God' to instil the right principles into the they were almost without exception miserable and degraded drunkards, and when they sailed again penniless and friendless. " Homes," with the Bethel flags, and the freely scattered tracts and Bibles, are giving an en-tirely new aspect to their condition and characters. The good work, however, is but commenced. The whole class should be oner. Let both your words and tones be brought under these redeeming and refining

A notice of the "Home" referred to above the pulpit. We notice in the Literary which contained the gratifying statement, that atory, which, in our estimation, is well de- being protected and cared for. After encount erved. That we have many good speakers ering the dangers of the sea, they have more lumentable fact that many, too making shipwreck among "the breakers on

servile deference to the pronunciation, man-ner and style of European declaimers. To such an extent is this slavish obsequiousness Savings Bank during the last year from this that we frequently have to witness establishment alone, is very large. His money, labored efforts of American speakers, to produce the flutter of the tongue, which is termed the brogue of Europeans." He justly deems this a depravity of taste, and adds:—"We are interest until called for, and prevented from requently pained and grieved, if not disgust- "burning a hole" in the owners pocket. He gets an accented syllable or an emphasised thousand temptations which half an hour's word into his mouth, in which the letter roc- walk along the streets might expose him to, upies a position to suit him, and hur - 1 - rls and on his departure for a long and dangerous his hearers as an urchin hurls his club at voyage, has means for providing himself with he boughs of a fruit tree."

many comforts, which ere he sees the green
We hope those who have felt that their
land again, he will truly need. At this estabtyle of speaking would be improved by this ment likewise, as it is a public institution, barbarous affectation, will be induced by this conducted by benevolent and responsible hint to consider, before they train their vocal trustees, he has a home where he deposits all organs more to such unprofitable service. All his valuable articles, which he may not need

the country. Sailor's wills are sometimes found in the store room of this valuable institution, among their effects after they have en lost at sea, and placed in proper hands. it can always be found. This in the instance

and give directions which may reach his famv and friends. at the money, which has been given for the amen's cause, has been thrown away. What changed world will this be, when Christian nevolence shall have completed her noble rposes and plans. So happy is the buman eived and practically applied.

For the Christian Reflector Blood.

A voice from Eart", affrighted —

Earth drinks the crimson flood

'Tis from a human bosom,
It is a brother's blood,
A voice that calls for vengeance!
"Revenge, O God, the slain, And pour thy hollest vial Upon the murderer, Cain."

A voice of blood, where Nature

Hath veiled her earth and skies-Where, nailed between the vilest, For man, the Holiest, dies. What asketh it — most sadly,

In Mercy's music, too— t cries, " Forgive them, Father They know not what they do!

[From our Correspondent.] Saco River Association.

DEAR BR. GRAVES,-I have just retur liver Baptist Association held its second anversary, on Wednesday and Thursday, the fold. By order of the Council, th and 7th inst. The church in this place is nder the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. SEAVY. his aged and faithful servant of Christ has een preaching the glorious gospel to his beved people more than thirty years. His ery countenance seems by its expression to ay, that he is heaven-born and heaven-bound. le possesses a logical mind, and few can lis-en to him in discussion, without the forcible onviction that 'wisdom dwells with prunce' in all his words. In the ministerial nference, held at the pastor's house, the uesday previous to the meeting of the Assoiation, a resolution came before the brethen of a somewhat novel character. It was n the subject of political action, or of dealing with church members, when they are found guilty of voting for bad men of their own pary, in preference to good men of the opposite. he chairman, Rev. Mr. Jones, pastor of the Kennebunk church, made some very appropriate remarks, against bringing political strife nto the church, and his views the minister present were generally ready to endorse oter, but he fult it to be his duty to put in vote, at the presidential election three years ago. My two deacons, said he, voted against me. Now suppose our church had taken this natter in band, what would have been the result? Either the deacons or the pastor must have been excluded. For the deacons

house was crowded to overflowing-many ood outside unable to gain admission. Aged

In the afternoon, Rev. Mr. Joy

The Rev. A. B. Chapin, in an anniversary midst. In the afternoon, Rev. Mr. Joy preached a solemn discourse, from Acts 10: 38. "Who went about doing good." In the evening many of the preachers 'went every where preaching the word,' and eternity alone will unfold the result of these blooding modern no one doubts, that its introduction is the control of the Lemington will long be remembered with pages to prove that what he calls gratitude, by your friend in Christ, g.

the fourth inst. The convention was fully attended, between five and six hundred colorimmoral, and considering it the duty of every brethren and friends, is a brief statem misery caused by their use. Able addresses and out of which it originated." were made by different gentlemen.

THE CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.—We gave claims are no less remarkable. The initi last number, but omitted to mention, that by an unanimous vote, the Convention nominated James B. Binney for President and Troy.

A. The Almighty and Supreme Grand Archively. an unanimous vote, the Convention nominated James B. Blanky for President, and Thomas Morkes for Vice President. A spirited and interesting notice of the Convention, from the Western Literary Messenger, will be is the duty of O. F's., at the present day, &c. Its interest is rather increased by the fact, that the Order dates with Adam. But if other of its it does not appear to have been indited by partizan pen.

ount.-It is stated in the St. Louis New three barbarian nations, who bound Columbia, the seat of the State University.

Revival and Organization of a Church.

I wrote some time since for publication, an Deir baggage is kept for them free of expense, and they are certain that in a building constantly insured with its contents, which has cost the society who holds it over \$40,000, last. This meeting he conducted day and night of the death or change of residence of a private individual, might not uniformly be the case. The sailor therefore here, truly has "a Master. e," to this place he may at any time write, The first Sabbath in last month will lene b

remembered by hundreds who listened and friends.

None who read these statements will feel morning to a discourse from Bro. B. on Christian Baptism. The half of the congregation were not able to find room within doors, yet patiently hearkened to the words of life from without. We then repaired to the water side, where there appeared the largest concourse of people, it is said, ever assembled in Shirleys. ace, fitted and destined to become, when the burg. In the presence of the multitude 23 candidates were in a most-solemn and impressive manner buried with Christ in baptism. following 6 were baptized, and on Tuesday 3 more, who, together with 4 others paptized in by-gone days, were, according to their own request, on Wednesday, the 9th of August, 1843, constituted into a church, to be known as the regular Baptist Church of Christ n Shirleyburg .- Introductory exercises by Bro R. Proudfoot. Sermon by Bro. D. Williams from 1 Tim. 3: 15: Prayer by Bro. Wm. M. Jones. Right Hand of Fellowship by Bro. A. K. Bell. Charge by Bro. W. B. Bingham, After which we enjoyed a precious season at the Lord's table in remembrance of Him who ence died on the cross; that through him we might have life.

A lot has been purchased, and a subscription entered upon of some 600 or 900 dollars, for the purpose of building a meeting house as early

ext season as possible.

On the following day after the constitution more were baptized. Preaching was con tinued over the second Sabbath, by Bro. Ring ham. Let Zion pray for this new interestom East Lemington, Me., where the Saco and may Almighty God prosper the Baptist

WM. M. JONES, Clerk. Huntington, Pa. Sept. 1, 1843

For the Christian Reflectes Church Constituted.

An ecclesisation! council has been held this day, to recognize a new Baptist church in this tute this new branch of Zion, nineteen of whom have recently been baptized. Bro. S. Everett, of Leverett, preached an interesting discourfrom Eph. 5: 25, 27, on the occasion. The brothren in this place have commenced under favorable prospects, and thus far the Lord has blessed their efforts. Bro. E. M. Burnham, formerly of Hinsdale, N. H., has been laboring with them since last winter, and has beco their pastor. The people are well uni him, and he appears to have given his heart to labor for Christ in their midst. May the Lord bless them, and make him wise to

ERASTUS ANDREWS, Cleri Warwick, September 1, 1843.

The Order of Odd Fellows, No. 2.

Its claimed origin fictitious—its real origin disreputable.

The Editor of the Weekly Bee, himself an O. F., quotes the following:

must have been excluded. For the deacons thought my candidate a bad man, and I thought my candidate a bad man, and I thought no better of theirs.

Public worship was held on Tuesday evening, and a sermon preached by Br. Gonsalves.

At the opening of the anniversary meeting on Wednesday morning, the Rev. Mr. Robins was chosen moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Bothins was chosen moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Jones clerk. The prayer and the song of praise, with which the exercises commenced, were deeply solemn and affecting. The house was crowded to overflowing—many emblems, such as the sun, moon, lamb, the lion, the dove, and the fathers and mothers were there, who seemed to feel something like the patriarch Simeon, when he held the "Wonderful" child in his arms—the hope and glory of Israel. arins—the hope and glory of Israel.

The introductory sermon was preached by the moderator. It was just such a sermon as I love to hear, for it had Christ in the text, Christ in the exordium, Christ in the text, and Christ in the argument, and Christ in the application. And what was better than all, Christ was in the love of the selection of them began to form themselves into a union, and a portion of them remains up to this day."

bought privileges. I am unable to write into this country is recent, is granted; but that more at present, and can only add, the kindess manifested by the friends of Christ in certain." He then goes on through some six " "are as ancient as the earlier institutions' history of civilization;" and after vague, and TEMPERANCE CONVENTION OF COLORED confessedly indefinite statements respecting the Elicusian and Egyptian mysteries, and the that the colored citizens of Berkshire county, mysteries of the "Asiatic Carbari" ("which held a temperance convention in that town on no research has yet been able satisfactorily to attended, between five and six hundred colored persons being present. The proceedings
of the meeting were able and dignified, and a
series of resolutions was passed, declaring the
use of intoxicating liquors as debasing and
immoral, and considering it the duty of every

series of resolutions was passed, declaring the
use of intoxicating liquors as debasing and
immoral, and considering it the duty of every philanthropist and Christian to use every facts in regard to the history"-(of what!) "ed neans in his power to suppress the evil and the principle on which this Society is bas quotations afford a fair specimen of the outside a notice of this important meeting of the friends of humanity and equal rights, in our the following questions and answers.

Ancient enough, to be sure, if the origin of

internal claims are to be credited, it will be shorn of the honor of this exceeding antiquity. In the lectures of the "encampment BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN MIS- candidate is told that the Order originated with Era, that it has been resolved, at a meeting of a Baptist conference in Boone county to establish a Baptist Theological Seminary in wise. When the first of these nations assumed these obligations to oppose Rome, the first or

proffered to contribute \$10,000 to carry out of the second nation to the compact, the third the object of the resolution.

order. It and by t There is a ture of th for bacch Patriarch, and Divis (which wi origin wit West (

> W This be with the of Wick! proach a let him b the contrand that very time mind. A deceased ing to \$2 The ass

of Rev. In the the chu prayer. breathing account intellige baptism

9 o,clock Rev. D Which a ing at 8

poes of session (ation o being p Associa At 9

strictly in a Ch which a onth will long be o listened in the Bro. B. on Christhe congregation vords of life fro o the water side, gest concourse of nn and impressive in baptism. On paptized, and on er with 4 others esday, the 9th of Church of Christ exercises by Bro. Bro. D. Williams by Bro. Wm. M.

and a subscription 900 dollars, for the ng house as early

W. B. Bingham.

of Him who once

eaching was conath, by Bro. Bingosper the Baptist . JONES, Clerk.

1843. Christian Reflector

ituted. has been held this n and sisters constid. Bro. S. Everett, nteresting discourse as far the Lord has , has been laboring r, and has become are well united in given his heart to

NDREWS, Clerk. he Christian Reflector.

st. May the Lord

wise to win souls

Fellows, No. 2. us—its real origin le.

ly Bee, himself an order, says the Lou-of great antiquity. It it was first estab-ldiers in the camp in the year 55. At ed Fellow Citizens. ritus Cæsar, in the arity of notions, and ther by night or day; m and their country, e name of Odd Felime, as a pledge of with a dispensation, old, bearing different b, moon, stars, the nt of the order being, is in the fifth censhed in the Spanish th century by King
the twelfth century
ce—and afterwards,
id, attended by five
to formed a Loyal
London, which order
eth century, (in the
d,) when a part of
nselves into a union. nselves into a unior nains up to this day. n, in an anniversary of O. F. of Connect-he origin of the instih debate and no little nat the present name that its introduction, is granted; but that ent than the name is on through some six

t he calls "similar nd after vague, and tements respecting Carbari" ("which is a mystery which able satisfactorily to rt of transcendental eries were of a religbolic representation velation from God ught the doctrine of brief statement of Society is based, ated." imen of the outside rians. Its internal ble. The initiated or "white degree"

der of Odd Fellowreme Grand Archi-Fellow?

of the order, what tre, if the origin of But if other of its redited, it will be ceeding antiquity. encampment," the der originated with ations to resist the originated on this me, the first or On the admission compact, the third s established; and

the fifth or "Scarlet degree," when the third cordially assented to, believing it might be for nation was admitted to the compact. (The God's glory and the best interest of the church. second and fourth, degrees of the "Cove-

under the auspices of Nero and Titus Casar, Smith to preach the introductory sermon. thing was more ancient even than the Cæsars, mencing with, at least he thinks he finds "something like it" "From w in the Egyptian and Eleusian mysteries, and that it might have had a being in the inexplica- sions of the venerable association. E. K. F. other of these statements must be untrue; and the conviction forces itself upon us, that neither of the writers really regarded them as true, but they were flourishing a mere pretence for the occasion. Whatever mysteries or associations Two Sisters of the West. New York: D. Appearance among the Egyptians or Romans, neipleton & Co. Boston: Little & Brown. 1843. of the writers really regarded them as true, but

But again, both they and the lectures are convicted of false pretensions by the structure of the thing itself. Its scenic representations, as well as lectures, are almost entirely made up with references to Bible incidents and quota-to possess but ordinary merit, and yet little did tions from Scripture, with which the dark and we find that we shall not be pleased to read barbarian nations, to which they ascribe its again. We have made up our mind to say that origin, were unacquainted.

indefinite and contradictory claims for the antiquity and origin of the Order, are fictitious, ended for no moral effect. It seems to be the antiquity and origin of the Order, are fictitious, can any man in his senses, doubt? Farther, if it had an origin of which its devotees were fully apprised, or were not ashamed, would not the history of that origin be given, and given too in a clear and consistent manner? Should a stranger come among us, and pretend that he could not tell where he came from, or when interrogated, should give vague and contradictions. We are pleased at this, and hope the could not tell where he came from the could not tell where he came f interrogated, should give vague and contradicinterrogated, should give vague and contradic-tory answers, he would at once be marked as an impostor, who was ashamed or afraid to own Petrel." The writer addresses this "lone wanderhis origin or history. So with this Institution.

Its vague and contradictory pretences concernstanzas, and then says—or sings, rather: ing its history and its origin, make us suspect it an imposture; and these unfailing marks of imposture it consents to wear, simply because its real history and origin are disreputable. This desperate effort to hide its origin in the dark shades of heathenism and antiquity, is to avoid the confession that its real parentage is to be found in a bacchanalian "club" in London. Its real history may be given in a few words. About seventy years ago, the club of Odd Fellows was formed in London; and until the formation of the "Manchester Union" (the ostensible fraternity of the present Order) none but rowdies of high blood were admitted to its privileges. At Manchester these restrictions were broken down, and all classes were henceforth admitted to wear the honorable title of Odd Fellows, which hitherto had been monopolised by persons of soble birth. Hence too the little of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, &c., independent of the old order, with its restriction Untill within a few years past, the title of the Order has been the cognomen of drinking clubs, both in England and America. That it has recently undergone a reformation in this respect is readily admitted. But then it should tell its experience honestly, like other reformed mebriates. It should remember that lying is no less a vice than intemperance.

That the above is a true statement of the origin of the Institution, is the testimony of one who has officiated as High Priest in the order. It is also confirmed by common fame. not yet obliterated by the effort of its friends, and by the recollection of scores yet living. There is also prima facie evidence in the structure of the thing, that it was originally got up for bacchanalian frolic. Its vulgar name, its mock titles, (such as Noble Grand, and the Patriarch, High Priest, &c.,) the laughable semi-serious levity with which Bible incidents and Divine things are referred to, and inter woven with masquerades and mirth, all these (which will be more particularly noticed under the proper head) forbid a doubt that it had its origin with the same class as that which made David their song.

West Cambridge, Sept.

Warren Baptist Association.

Thursday 13th and 14th inst. The introductory history of Napoleon. An able reviewer, in the ing to \$33,52.

R. Stone and H. H. Brown, Clerks.

In the evening, a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Sharp, of Boston, at the close of lessons with introduction of Easy Reading Lessons with introduction of Easy Readwhich a collection in behalf of the Foreign ionary cause was taken. Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, the R. I. Baptist Sunday School ociation held a short session, for the purpose of making arrangements for an annual ing Book,' forming Part 2d of a series of being presented it was voted that Wednesday bly impressed with its merits.

At 9 o'clock the Association resumed its Session. Prayer being offered, the business strictly belonging to the body was attended to in a Christian-like manner; near the close of which a number of churches in the north part of the State requested dismission, for the purpose of forming a new Association, which was attended to introduce the state requested dismission, for the purpose of forming a new Association, which was attended to introduce the state requested dismission, for the purpose of forming a new Association, which was attended to introduce the state requested dismission, for the purpose of forming a new Association, which was attended to introduce the state requested dismission, for the purpose of forming a new Association, which was attended to introduce the state requested dismission, for the purpose of forming a new Association, which was attended to introduce the state requested dismission, for the purpose of forming a new Association, which was attended to introduce the state requested dismission, for the purpose of forming a new Association, which was attended to introduce the state of the Harvard Street Courch, by which one of was enticed away from her owners, while the was enticed away from her owners, while the most active and public spirited mechanics staying at the Mansion House in this city. She was publicly exhibited at the recent about these three works have been coming out in new editions, at short intervals, for one hundred and introduced away from her owners, while the most active and public spirited mechanics staying at the Mansion House in this city. She was publicly exhibited at the recent about these three works have been coming out in new edition convention at the capital, and has since these three works have been coming out in new editions. Tappan X Dennet. 1843.

*Some few weeks since a colored woman was enticed away from her owners, while the most active and public spirited mechanics staying at the Mansion House in this city. She was publicly exhibited at the recent about the staying at the Mansion House in this city

nant" and of "Remembrance," in the Order in and all seemed to feel it was good to be there. which they are now administered in the lodges, The moderator closed the exercises by some on these several claims to the origin and antiquity of the order, I remark, first, that the statements of the Bee, and of the Rev. Odd the good Spirit was in our midst. The next Fellow of Ct. are at direct issue. The one seasion is appointed to be held with the first claims that the Order with its name, originated Baptist Church in Providence, Rev. Joseph while the other affirms that no one doubts the the wharf, while waiting for the steamboat, that modern origin of its name, but insists that the precious hymn of Dr. Baldwin was sung, com-

> "From whence does this union arise " Thus closed one of the most interesting ses

The Editor's Table.

existed among the Egyptians or Romans, neither of them can refer to one particle of evidence that they have any connection with the I. O. of O. F. more than they have with the Life Insurance Company of Boston.

Again, it will be perceived that both are directly contradicted by the lectures of the Order itself. The lecture in the first or "white degree" claiming its origin in the days of Adam, while the lecture in the Encampment claims its origin, not under the auspices of the Roman government, but among the enemies of that government, and for the purpose of its subversion.

Pleton & Co. Boston: Little & Brown. 1843.

Original and anonymous poetry is so rarely, at this day, worth the time that a busy man must sacrifice to read it, that "The Wife of Leon" might have laid on our table for weeks unnoticed, had not a friend of excellent literary taste, (the Rev. J. O. C.) assured us of its merits and urged us to its perusal. So when evening colored binding and daintedly lettered page," was taken in hand. Soon we found ourself reading aloud, and with a "rapt auditory."

" One car there is, which, tuned aright, I prize Above the applause of thousands." The reading of one piece only awakened our curiosity to know the style and contents of unother. True, we adjudged some of the pieces Now that all these pompous, unauthenticated, that has been issued within the last ten years. it is the best volume of new or original poetry,

> The mariner's cold check is pale,
> The locks upon his brow are wet;
> He curbs the heim, he furls the sail
> In vain'—The storm is mightler yet.
> The snitor's wife shall strain to night Her gaze across the foaming brine; No form shall greet her aching sight, No voice be heard 'mid waves but thine

Tell her, (if speech be thine, dark bird) Tell her, you caught his latest word, Tell her, how peacefully the wave Above the cherished head shall sweep; Tell her, thou only know'st his grave-

And thou, hast thou no binding ties
To curb thy flight with sliken chain?
To call thee from the raging skies,
Back to the spreading earth again?
Hast thou no sweet and slient nest,
Wherein so watch thy fittle brood?
No spot of earth, where thou canst rest,
When thou art sick of solitude?

A weary doom! a weary doom!

They who bear on from land to land, Some deep and restless gricf—
Some agony, whose withering hand
Hath crushed a joy too bricf—
They, who go wandering, wandering yet,
O'er mount, and plain, and sea,
Becking forever to forget,
They alone rove like thee.

I will not muse on things like these,

For it is idle now.
Fing back, fing back, O ocean breeze,
The dark locks from my brow';
So I may watch the whirling flight
Of the bird of the stormy hour—
The Fetrel—on whose path of light
Blooms not one earthly flower.

Unresting one, thou'rt fading fast From the eyes that gaze on thee; Thy pinion like a dream bath past Far o'er the dark blue sea. Go, and when far our pennon streams

ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE.-Fourteen and for sale by Saxton, Peirce & Co., have an peared. Two more complete this great and This body held its seventy-eighth anniversary standard work. In the 13th and 14th numbers with the church in Warren, on Wednesday and we have the most interesting portion of the on was preached by Rev. James R. Stone, last number of the Christian Review, bears a of Wickford, from the words "If any man preach any other Gospel than that is preached, this part of the work has been executed. He let him be accursed." The preacher presented particularly refers to the seventieth chapter, as the contrast between the doctrine of Romanism one of surpassing interest, in which Mr. Alison and that of Jesus Christ. The subject was has gathered an immense number of facts and very timely, and presented in a manner calculated to leave an impression for good upon the nal habits of the Emperor, and wrought them mind. At the close of the sermon, the usual into a bold and living portrait of the man. He collection for indigent widows and orphans of says, if any thing were still wanting to the readeceased Baptist ministers was taken, amount- der who has followed his astonishing career, g to \$33,52.

The association was organized by the choice of destiny, it may here be found sketched forth of Rev. Joseph Smith, moderator, and Rev. J. with surpassing skill and effect. The same re-R. Stone and H. H. Brown, Clerks.

In the afternoon, after prayer and singing, attended to the reading of the epistles from moral nature, and his graphic sketch is, itself, the churches, interspersed with singing and a testimony to the power of the writer he reprayer. The letters was unusually interesting, views. We hope all our friends who love good breathing a kind spirit, and conveying a cheering writing, will avail themselves of the last numaccount of spiritual growth, and the pleasing ber of the Christian Review; and when, with intelligence of between nine and ten hundred other excellent articles, they read the one to baptism during the past year, and a net increase which we have referred, we do not doubt they to the Association of more than 500. The letters will seek the possession of Alison's History. being read, adjourned to Thursday morn, We presume the publishers will give it to the public soon in bound volumes.

ing Lessons with introductory exercises in ar-ticulation, for Young Children. By William Russell. Boston: Tappan & Dennet. 1843. 176 pp. 18mo.

This is designed to follow the Primary Spellheld in connexion with the Associ- ing books. From the limited examination we ation on Wednesday evening. The request are able to bestow upon it, we are very favora-

evening be appropriated to the Sunday School
Association instead of a missionary sermon.

THE SAINTS' EVERLASTING REST. By the
Rev. Richard Baxter. New York: Robert
Rev. Richard Rev. Richard Baxter. New York: Robert
Rev. Richard Baxter. New York: Rober Carter. Boston: Tappan & Dennet. 1843.

printed volumes of 460 pages each, the only complete American edition. Also the Poetical Works of Burns and of Scott, each in one volume, uniform with the others. These editions are so neat, and cheap, and accurate, that it is are so neat, and cheap, and accurate, that it is master, or remain at the North—in fact, that impossible they should not have a very extenshe was free. She chose not to return, and

A Hit at American Colleges.

A Hit at American Colleges.

We are not sure but the rebuke contained in the following paragraph is deserved. It certainly will do no harm, to let the American public amuse themselves with it, and the part of the younger colleges at least, of conferring no D. D.s whatever. We observe that our venerable Brown has this year dispensed no such honor; probably she could think of no man worthy the honor, who does think of no man worthy the honor, who does not deem the privilege of being a minister Jamaica Plain.—A church edifice, of unco of Jesus Christ a higher honor, and honor degrees, English and German; and is as fol-

the hoeralty of our American brethren should be properly appreciated. I mean no disrespective to conferers or receivers, but assuredly it is a libel on the sense of the laity for any and every backwood college to 'go a-head,' so far as to presume to send its D. D. to English names equally obscure with its own. What can the most charitable even think when they see some ministers of a small, or no place.

Church Constituted.

mature deliberation proceeded to recognize the value or interest of the paper, we will the brethren in that place, as a regular church give him the price of a year's subscription, of our Lord Jesus Christ in gospel order; and and our most hearty thanks. and Rev. J. M. GRAVES, late of Claremont, N. H., its pastor.

the Church and to the pastor was made by
Rev. L. Porter, of the Worthen Street Church the 929th hymn.-Rev. S. W. Field, of Me-mon.

prospects are quite promising. Comm.

the following extract.

"As a whole, they have in Bangor the best set of gospel ministers I have ever seen; and the best and most efficient Sabbath schools. This, I am aware, is saying much in their favor. The ministers, the churches, the Sabbath schools—to which I ought to add the day schools—exert a very great and good influence in Bangor. Happy indeed that it is so; happy for the present, and happy for the future.

For if the valley of the Penobscot is the heart of Maine, Bangor, which is the moving point of that heart, ought to exert a salutary influence. Whether it is to be the seat of tor. Very sincerely, influence. Whether it is to be the seat of government or not, it will certainly be the chief city of Maine, and that at no distant day, either, may even fall but little behind Boston a century hence. The tide of emigration may be reversed, by and by. Penobscot and Aroostook, together, would, in the present state of the arts, sustain more than twenty-five millions of inhabitants.—Why, then, should we not emigrate there? Eighteen years ago, it took a man a week to go from five millions of inhabitants.—Why, then, should we not emigrate there? Eighteen years ago, it took a man a week to go from Boston to Bangor, at an expense of twenty; five dollars; now, for two dollars he can go there is less than twenty-five lours. He there in less than twenty-four hours. He can, morever, sustain himself when he gets

tained the following statements.

"Some few weeks since a colored woman

oftener they appear, the more are they prized, admired and loved? Of the book before us, we need only say, that it is handsomely printed in very large type, and thus it is rendered more valuable as a book for aged people. 540 pp. 12mo.

Cabinet Edition of the Poets.—Cowper's Complete Poetical Works. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Boston: Saxton, Peirce & Co.

We noticed last week a new edition of Milton's Poetical Works. The same publishers have issued, in uniform style with that, the Poetical Works of Cowper, in two elegantly printed volumes of 480 pages each, the only

she was free. She chose not to return, and left the jail escorted by a host of citizens who cheered her and her escort most enthusiastically. The Journal adds:

More's Works, and the 9th of the Pictorial Bible.

A Hit at American Colleges.

"We understand that the ground upon which the judge came to the decision was, that as her master had brought her to this State, she could not be considered under the Constitution as a fugitive from another State,

of Jesus Christ a higher honor, and honor enough.—The extract to which we refer is a sort of episode to a communication in the London Patriot, on the subject of literary there during the last year. We learn also, with great pleasure, that the Rev. John O. Choules, of New York city, has accepted the "With reference to Transatlantic D. D's., 1 really do think it essential to the common decency of the Dissenting community, that the liberality of our American brethren should

can the most charitable even think when they see some ministers of a small, or no place, the author of nothing, or of some three-penny publication, and scarcely known to the Dissenting community—what can they think when this gentlemen, owing to 'proper recommendation,' suddenly blazes forth as a D. D., and perhaps an LL. D. into the bargain? Cought any minister of the gospel to lower himself so far as to seek this dubious distinction. If Yale College, or the University of New York, or Translantic institutions of equal eminence, choose to confer degrees on Cisatlantic merit, where the public have already conferred high respect and regard, or where BRIGHAM .- " Alas, for poor Yorick!" How tie merit, where the public have already conferred high respect and regard, or where learning and talent are conspicuous, it is well—it is gloriously done. But pray let us have no more caricatures—no more log-college, diplomas."

It must be inserted, of course, or no is an abused man, and the editor is partial, time-serving, and all that. If inserted, a long series of arguments and pleadings are forced upon thre public attention, which only concerns a diplomas." part of the people of a single town in the country. And it exposes us to farther replies On Wednesday, the 13th of Sept. a council be done in such a case? If any subscriber convened in the Baptist Meeting-house in will inform us how to manage such cases, so Tewksbury, pursuant to request, and after as to offend none, and so as not to diminish

Ciry Missions.-Last Sabbath evening The services were performed in the follow- Rev. WILLIAM Howe read his report on og order.

City missions in Boston, at the Church in Baldwin Place. It was heard with much intions of Scripture were read by Rev. J. N. terest by a crowded auditory, and was followed with excellent and effective addresses of the Psamist was sung by the choir.—The from Rev. Messrs. Sharp, Stow, Colver, and first prayer was offered by Rev. B. Knight, of Hague. Mr. Cushman was also present, and Billerica.—The choir sung the 931st hymn.— offered the concluding prayer. The meeting The Rev. Mr. Ballard, of Lowell, delivered the sermon, from the 1st Tim. 3: 15.—The prayer of recognition was offered by Rev. J. Parkhust, of Chelmsford.—The Address to object for which it was held.

Lowell.—The Right hand of fellowship was presented to the church, and to the pastor, by Church in this city. The Rev. Mr. Miner, of Rev. J. G. Naylor, of Lowell.—The choir sung Dorchester, preaches the Introductory Ser-

thuen, offered the closing prayer.-Benedic-"TREMONT TEMPLE."-The daily paper tion by the pastor.

The services were regarded as being unusually interesting and solemn. We think they cannot fail of exerting a most valuable and lasting influence upon the Church and congregation. The Church is composed of thirty males, and thirty-eight females. Its prospects are quite promising.

Comm. tonished to find these conducted on such a magnificent scale, and promising so much for BANGOR.-We condensed for our columns the proprietors and the public. The audience ast week, a brief account of Bangor, and the room will probably surpass in convenience any region of the Penobscot, from the correspon- other in the city, and will seat some four hun dence of the Mercantile Journal. But we ob- dred more than Marlboro' Chapel. It is lighted serve that in subsequent numbers the same and ventilated by eighteen or twenty windows writer continues his story, informing us on in addition to spacious sky-lights. The builome points of yet greater interest. We add ding also contains a large number of rooms, convenient and elegant, of various sizes, to be "As a whole, they have in Bangor the best let. It is expected that the whole will be com-

concerned.

Nothing remains but the publication of the enclosed note in the next number of the Reflec-Portland St., 15th Sept., 1843.

REV. BARON STOW, MY DEAR BROTHER,-Respecting the

subject of our conversation, I take pleasure in stating,
That, on a view of the whole case, I am convinced, that I misapprehend the views and in-tentions of the Board in the Baltimore transac-tions, and that I feel entire confidence in their motives and integrity.

can, morever, sustain himself when he gets there, and finds schools and churches, which he cannot always find in the richer basin of the Mississippi. He will, it is true, find a cold climate, but then it is tolerably healthy. The people have fine frames, and it temperate, the general appearance of health. They are, moreover, hospitable, charitable, republican."

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—On Thursday P. last week, a fire broke out in Harrison A which consumed four or five carpenter's a livery stable and a large lot of wood. Harrison Avenue it extended toward Wa for the consumed all the building the cannot be consumed all the building the cannot be consumed as the consumed all the building the cannot be consumed for the consumed for the cannot be consumed for the consumer for the con EXTENSIVE FIRE .- On Thursday P. M. of last week, a fire broke out in Harrison Avenue which consumed four or five carpenter's shops, Harrison Avenue it extended toward Washington Street and consumed all the buildings the rear of 600 and 601. The houses were of wood and cheap, but we understand the loss of A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN ALBANT .- A late the tenants is, for them, very great. We regret number of the Albany Evening Journal conhighly esteemed friend, Dea. S. S. Perkins of the Harvard Street Church, by which one of

Secular Intelligence.

FRESH WATER FROM THE BED OF THE
RIVER.—For some weeks past, as we learn, the process of boring for fresh water has been in progress at the end of steam ship wharf, at East Boston, only a few hundred feet from the main channel of the harbor, and over 300 feet from the shore at East Boston. After boring at the depth of 90 feet it was feared that water could not be obtained, and the workmen commenced taking up the tubes.—Some 20 or 25 feet had been taken up, when a powerful spring opened into the tubes, which bids fair to supply an abundant quantity of water. A 12 include that water of an excellent quality will be obtained for the supply of the steamers and other the water is from 15 to 18 feet deep at high tide, and 4 or five feet at low water. We presume it is the only instance where the water has been bored—for water!—Bunker Hill Asproa.

A COMMERCIAL FACT.—A gentleman who has long been extensively engaged in the glassware and crockery business in Portland, state that formerly he uniformely had six pairs of decanters to a hundred crates. Some years ince, people began to bring in their decanters to exchange for other articles, till they accumulated on his hands so that he was obliged to decline exchanging. He wrote to a manufacture returned for answer, that the most unsaleable article he had on hand, which he wished to exchange, and stated that if the change could be effected, the would take the most unsaleable article he had on hand, which he wished to exchange, and was rich cut-glass decanters.

WHAT NEXT.—A company is about to be established in London, which for the sum of 28 to the stablished in London, which for the sum of 28 to the stablished in London, which for the sum of 28 to the stablished in London, which for the sum of 28 to the stablished in London, which for the sum of 28 to the stablished in London, which for the sum of 28 to the stablished in London, which for the sum of 28 to the stablished in London, which for the sum of 28 to the stablished in London, which for the sum of 28 to the stablished

It is rather too late in the day for the sympathy of the public to be excited by the prosecution of an obstinate and unprincipled rum-seller.

Mer. Journal.

Original of the Slave Trade,—It is a singular historical fact, that the slave trade originated in motives purely benevolent—and at the suggestion of one of the most philanthropic men of the age in which he lived, whose mind was under the influence of prejudice. Barthelemi de las Casas, the Bishop of Chiapa, in Peru, witnessing the dreadful cruelty of the Spaniards to the Indians, exerted all his eloquence to prevent it. He returned to Spain, and pleading the cause of the Indians before the Emperor Charles V. in person, suggested that their Blace as laborers might be supplied by negroes from Africs, who were then considered as beings under the proscription of their Maker, and fit only for beasts of burden. The Emperor, overcome by his forcible representations, made several regulations in favor of the Indians; but it was not until the slavery of the African negroes was substituted, that the American Indians were freed from the cruelty of the Spaniards.

The African slave trade was thus established—a practice in conformity with the gross ignorance and despotte notions of the iron cage—but.

Check Mr. Edward L. G. Thayer to Miss Emily D. Rice; Mr. Edward L. G. Thayer to Miss Emily D. Rice; Mr. Beverty Titus to Miss Lois M. Macon; Mr. V. Plence.

In Charlestown, on Sunday last, by Rev. H. K. Green, Tance and despotte notions of the iron cage—but.

—a practice in conformity with the gross igno-rance and despotic notions of the iron cage—but which, in spite of the lights of knowledge and the teachings of morality and religion, is con-tinued to the present time; and even now defies all the power of the governments in Christen-dom to abolish it!

ANOTHER HONORABLE ACT.—Deacon Nathan Beers of New Haven, who was a Lieutenant and Paymaster in the Revolutionary Army, and who lately received from government about \$3,000 pension money arrearages, has made such an use of it as reflects on him the highest credit. It appears from the Pallethe highest credit. It appears from the Palla-dium, that in 1820 he was unfortunate and dium, that in 1820 he was unfortunate and failed in business. He gave up all his property to his creditors, and these, according to the custom of those days, were divided into two classes, the confidential and the ordinary creditions. custom of those days, were divided into two classes, the confidential and the ordinary creditors. His avails nearly paid off the first class; but he had no means of satisfying the second until about ten years ago, when from the savings of his small pension he was able to pay 15 per cent on ther claims. Since the reception of the sum above siluded to, he has paid oversone of his creditors in full, which took nearly the whole amount. The creditors have acknowledged the payment by a very complimentary letter, in which they thank him for his liberality—for they say the "debt had long ceased to exist in the eye of the law"—and the act "furnishes new proof that though age may diminish the brightness of the Revolutionary eye, it gives increased energy to the honor and integrity of the Revolutionary to the honor and example of honor he has set for the imitation of the present generation.

Hartford Courant.

Terrible Death.—The Baltimore Patrict

TERRIBLE DEATH .- The Baltimore Patriot TERRIBLE DEATH.—The Baltimore Patriot says that a servant girl, about eighteen years of age, belonging to Daniel Sprigg, Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, was so dreadfully hurnt on Sunday night by her clothes taking fire, that she died the next morning. It is not known how the fire first caught, but supposed to be from a fire, before which she had been sitting, and probably gone to sleep, or from a candle.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, that on Sunday morning last, a well about 45 feet deep, on land of Jamos C. Church, at the Narrows, L. I., which has been dry about 18 months, and was well walled up with stone, soddenly sunk about 15 feet, carrying with it the well-house, &c. A few minutes before the accident, a rumbing noise was heard by the inmates of the house near by. A WELL'S BOTTOM DROPPED OUT!-The

near by.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AT MARILLA.—Gapt.
Lovett, of ship Belvidere, arrived at this port
this morning from Manilla, says, that a fire
broke out in that place about the last of March,
which destroyed six hundred houses. Another
fire occurred on the 1st of April, which destroyed
from fifteen hundred to two thousand buildings! Lovett, of ship Belvidere, arrived at this port this morning from Manilla, says, that a five broke out in that place about the last of March, which destroyed six hundred houses. Another five occurred on the 1st of April, which destroyed from fifteen hundred to two thousand buildings!

LARGE TOOTH.—A correspondent of the St. Augustine, Florida, Herald, in Alachus, writes that he has in his possession an alligator's tooth, which measures five inches in length, and three and three-fourths of an inch in cir-

cumference. It weighs one and a half ounce, and will contain six and a half ounces of buck shot. It was brought from Clear Water Harbor.

that the most unsaleable article he had on hand was rich cut-zlass deconters.

What next.—A company is about to be setablished in London, which for the sum of 25 guineas or 500 francs, will transport travellers from London to Paris, take chargo of them there for a month and bring them back to London. These 500 francs will cover the expenses of the voyage, board and lodging in the best hotels in Paris, fifteen evenings in the theatre in the best seats, excursions to Versailles and St Germain on the railroads, &c. It is said that the first departure will take place in about a fortnight.

Election in Vermont.—Mr. Mattocks, the Whig candidate has failed in an election by the people, by a few hundred votes. Both Branches of the Legislature are decidedly Whig. Mr. Marsh and Mr. Foot the Whig candidates in the first and third districts, are elected to Congress by decided majorities. In the second and fourth districts, there is no choice.

The First Mantyrin in Berkshirk.—Earl Collins, of Great Barrington, was brought before a justice on Monday, of last week, on complaint of selling spiritous liquors; he pleaded guity, and was fined, but refused to pay. He was accordingly taken to the jail at Lenox, and was fined, but refused to pay. He was accordingly taken to the jail at Lenox, and was fined, but refused to pay. He was accordingly taken to the jail at Lenox, and was fined, but refused to pay. He was accordingly taken to the jail at Lenox, and was fined, but refused to pay. He was accordingly taken to the jail at Lenox, and was fined, but refused to pay. He was accordingly taken to the jail at Lenox, and was fined, but refused to pay. He was accordingly taken to the jail at Lenox, and of the public to be excited by the prosecution of an obstinate and unprincipled rum-seller.

Mer. Journal.

Origin of the Slave Trade,—It is a singular historical fact, that the slave trade is refused. The singular historical fact, that the slave trade is refused. The singular historical fact, that the slave trade is a singular historica

In this city, Mr. Edward L. G. Thayer to Miss Emily D. Rice; Mr. Baverly Titus to Miss Lois M. Bacon; Mr. F. W. Rarrett to Miss A.-W. Pierce.
In Charlestown, on Sunday last, by Rev. H. K. Green, Mr. Goorge P. Pessendon to Miss Sarah Ann Este, both of Charlestown. Also, Mr. Jewett J. Blaiedelt of Somerville, to Miss Addia S. Butler, of Mount Desert, Mo. In Plainfield, Sop. 6, by Rov. George A. Willard, of Cummington, Mr. Oliver G. Smith of Walliamsburgh to Miss Mary Ann Daniels of Plainfield.

BRIDGE TOLLS.—The Charlestown Aurora states that tolls will continue to be taken on the two bridges between that town and the city, until the first day of December, and then the toll-houses will be closed. By that time, a sum of money for the maintenance of the bridges, amounting to over forty thousand dollars, will have been raised.

ANOTHER HONGRABLE ACT.—Deacon Nathan Beers of New Haven, who was a Live tonnat and Paymaster in the Revolutionary.

ATM. and Paymaster in the Revolutionary of the property though the proper world join with the tyrain was nince his was near-tieg grave—the grave—shall free us from them sit.— Cossus. In North Cheim-ford, Sept. 12th. Isadore P., only daughter of Ass T., and Mary Ann Farwell, aged 6 months. "St fades the lovely blooming flower, Frail, smilling solace of an hour; So soon our transient comforts fly, And pleasures only bloom to die,"

Notices.

PROVISIONAL POREIGN MISSION COMMITTEE.—The next regular meeting of the P. P. M. C. will be held in Beston, at the house of the Chairman, 64 Hanover Street, on Mon-day, 25th inst., at 2 P. M. C. W. DERHON, Secretary.

Cash received by the Provisional Committee for Foreign Mis-sions, to September 13, 1843.

406 Washington Street. CARD. The subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the reception of fifty dollars from the members of his church is constitute him a life member of the American Raptist Home-blissionary Society. May the blessing of G-d rest on the donors and donations; and may that important Society which has so long been retarted in its operations for want of fonds, he soon liberally supplied. C. Signary.

Haroard, Se . 11. 1843.

SALEM BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Satum Barrist Asso-ciation will be held with the Supist Church in Amesia-ry, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3th and Sob inet. The sermon will be prached on Wednesday moraing at 10 c/tock, by Br. Wm. Lamon. Salem, Sep. 7, 1843.

narem, nep. 7, 1843.

TOP—The Pastonat. Union, connected with the Salem Association, will hold its first annual meeting on the afternoon of Taceday, the 25th inst., in the ventry of the Bapt at Church in Amenbury. An Easy will be read by Br. Porter of Lowell, to be followed by a discussion. Br. Banvard of Balem will preach in the evaning. Pastors are exceeding the procession of the College of

Converse with the First Sapit (Church of Salisbury and Amesbury on the 2th institute of the Sapit (Church of Salisbury and Amesbury on the 2th institute of the Sapit (Church of Salisbury and triends to come directly to the meeting froze, Markei St. where the committee will be happy to receive them.

In behalf of the church Santon N. Class.

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Advertisements.

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have been published, and it is with difficulty that the de-mand can be supplied.
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August 2.

2 m. is,

Poetry.

For the Christian Reflector.

Lines to Miss A. L. B.

What though our pilgrimage below Lies through a lowly vale,

Lies through a lowly vale, And thorms along our pathway grow And storms sometimes assail? What though to us may be denied Earth's glitter and its gold; The trash that feeds unholy pride, And tempts the unguarded soul?

What though the silvery voice of fame, So sweet to mortal ears, Shall echo not our deathless name, Through countiess coming years? Yet have we joy more sweet and pure

Than fame or gold can give;
A heavenly joy, that shall endure
While God himself shall live! And flowers of love and friendship fair,

On this side of the tomb;) And rooted deep in virtue's soil,

O! sweeter far affection's rose, O! sweeter far affection's rose,
That amaranthise flower,
Than e'er the gayest thing that grows
In virtue's tisselled bower,
Twill charm affliction's gloomiest hour,
And light life's darkent scene;

The Family Circle.

Don't be Discouraged.

BY T. S. ARTHUR. "There is a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough hew them as we will."

'Don't be discouraged, my young friend!' said an elderly gentleman to his companion, whose youthful appearance indicated that few more than twenty years had passed over his head.

But I am discouraged, Mr. Linton. Hav'nt I been sadly disappointed in every thing I have undertaken? Success is a word, the meaning of which I shall never

You are young, Henry.' 'Quite old enough to have proved, be-yond a doubt, that, try as I will, I never shall rise in the world. I am doomed to struggle on, like a swimmer against a

strong current. Instead of advancing at all, I shall gradually be borne down the 'If you cease to struggle, you will, un-

questionably.'
'And will, whether I struggle or not.' 'No: that cannot be. Be vigorous, and long-continued effort will gradually strengthen and mature your thoughts. Rough contact with the world, in which you are made to suffer keenly, will bring out the latent energies of your m Bear on manfully for a few years—falter not though every thing looks dark, and success will as certainly crown your ef-forts, as an effect follows its producing

'I wish I could think so,' the young man replied, shaking his head desponding-ly. 'But I am fully convinced, that for me, at least, the door of success is

'How old are you, Henry?'

'Just twenty-seven.'
'And you have already failed in three business efforts!' Yes, and what is worse, have become

involved in debt.' But you mean to pay all you owe, if it

is ever in your power?'
'Can you doubt that for a moment, Mr. Linton? Linton?' the young man said in a quick tone, while a flush passed over his face. 'I will pay it all, if I die in the struggle.' 'And yet you were just now talking of

giving up in despair!'
'True. And I do feel utterly discouraged. For the last five years no man has labored more earnestly than I have. Early and late, have I been at my business, sometimes even till midnight, and yet all has been in vain. Like a man in a quagmire—every struggle to extricate myself from difficulties, has only had the effect to sink me deeper. And now, with honest intentions towards all men. I am regarded by many, as little better than a

You are wrong, in regard to that, Henry. Such is not the estimation in you are held.' 'Yes, but it is. I have been told to

my teeth that I am not an honest man.' By whom?

'By at least one of my creditors.' 'By at least one of my creutors.

'That is the solitary case of a man whose inordinate love of self, showing itself in a love of money, has made him forget the first principles of the law of

'No matter what prompted the unkind especially as he fully believed what he

'You cannot tell, Henry, whether he fully believed it or not. But suppose that his words did but express his real thoughts?-what then? Does his opin of you make you different from what you course not. But it is very painful

to have such things said.'
'No doubt of it. But conscious integ-

'No doubt of it. But conscious integrity of purpose should be sufficient to sustain any man.'

'It might in my case, if I were not thoroughly crushed down. My mind is like an inflamed body—the lightest touch is felt far more sensibly than would be a heavy blow if all were healthy. heavy blow if all were healthy. You understand me?'
'Perfectly, and can feel for you. But

knowing that the state of mind in which is, as you intimate, an unpleasant one, I cannot agree with you in your But what can I do? Have I not

efforts to advance myself in the world? 'Try again, Henry.'

'And come out worse than before.' No-no-that need not follow. Try in a better way.' Do you mean to intimate that I have

not conducted my business in a proper not conducted my business man, in a manner?' asked the young man, in a 'I do not mean to intimate,' return any wilful wrong in your business. And yet, I suppose you yourself will not deny the position, that there was something wrong about it, or success would have your earnest efforts, instead

'I don't know,' was the gloomy re-ponse. 'The fates, I believe, are against me.'
'What do you mean by the fates?'

The young man made no reply, and

his monitor resumed in a still more seri-ous tone— 'You can only mean, of course, that 'You can only mean, of course, that

'You can only mean, or court, him, the reader will be likely to deter-divine Being who is the author of our ex-istence, and the controller of our desti-That Being who is essential love himself. risdom, and whose acts towards us and wisdom, and whose acts towards us can only flow from a pure regard for the good of his creatures. And if such regard be directed by wisdom that cannot and Mr. Linton. You are young man and Mr. Linton. You are young yet, err, can any act of his towards you be

' Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust him for his grace; Behind a frowning providence, He hides a smiling face. His purposes will ripen fast, Unfolding every hour; The bud may have a bitter taste, But sweet will be the flower.'

'I try to think that way-and try often,' returned the young man in a softened tone. 'But it is hard, very hard to believe that a Being of infinite goodness would so hedge up the path of any one as mine has been hedged up—would so obliggment the heart of any one as mine has ness. een mocked.'

'Your mind is not now in a state to think calmly and rationally upon this subject, Henry,' Mr. Linton said; 'but the subject form in the subject to the s the time will come when you will see in this state of severe trial a dispensation of this state of severe trial a dispensation of divine mercy. It will then be perceived, that all this was for the purpose of giving you juster views of life and confirming you in higher ends than any you have the present of the prese you in higher enus than any you have heretofore acted upon. For the present I will only repeat—Don't be discouraged! Try again. Put your shoulder once more to the wheel. Depend upon it your success in a right spirit. And to have success in a right spirit. And to have success before you are thus prepared to bear it, would be the worst injury that could befall you.'

Henry Grant, the young man here in-

ould befall you.'

Henry Grant, the young man here in-All that is wanted is patience and resolu troduced to the reader's notice, had, at the age of twenty-one, done the very im-prudent thing of entering into business the age of twenty-one, done the very imprudent thing of entering into business for himself. True, from the age of seventeen, he had been in the store of a merchant, who carried on a very extended to the reader's notice, had a summer than the result of the reader's notice, had a summer than the result of the reader's notice, had a summer than the result of the reader's notice, had at resolution to the reader's notice, had a summer to the reader's notice, had a summer to the reader's notice, and the resolution to the reader's notice, and the resolution to the reader's notice, had a summer to the reader's notice, and the resolution to the resolution to the resolution to the nerchant, who carried on a very extenive trade, and had, moreover, acquired therough a knowledge of business, that the most important subordinate posi-tion had been assigned to him. But all this confidence reposed in him, and this I saw would be necessary to thresh off the cheff of your physical type. vas engaged, deceived him. He saw that heavy profits were accruing every year: that while he was toiling on through year: that while he was toiling on through the long months of an annual cycle for a What am I to do? single thousand dollars, tens of thousands were added to the coffers of his already wealthy employer.

"There is one thing you can up, not preplied the merchant, and that is to come into my store and receive a salary of the preplied the merchant and the salary of the preplied the merchant." ingle thousand dollars, tens of thousands

'Why should I waste the best years of 'Why should I waste the best years of 'Why should I waste the best years of twelve numers. My heart thanks you for your kind offer,' replied the young man carnestly. 'But, to do so, would be to act from a 'But, to do so, would be to act from a state of the regard to my own interests.'

This thought was the germ of discontent in his mind. It was nourished, and grew into a tree, whose thick leaves so overshadowed his mind, that he could not see the clear sky of sober truth above, in which shone stars whose light beamed forth to guide him. He became eager for wealth, that he might have selfish njoyments. Every beautiful dwelling, he reward of, perhaps, years of steady industry, and now enjoyed by some opulent merchant, he envied its possessor He sighed when a rich man's carriage rolled by him in the street. Nothing rare, or new, or elegant, gratified his

eye, because it was not his eye, because it was not his own.
Impelled by a weak and selfish desire
to be suddenly rich, a few years after he
had come to the age of manhood, he

At last, but with some reluctance,

'This was a painful shock. But it was
of use to him, in unsealing his eyes, and
giving him a truer view of life, and sober
ideas from which to act. Still, he could
ideas from which to act. ideas from which to act. Still, ne could not think, having once been in business for himself, of falling back into the monotonous, dull, and humble condition of a clerk. There was something in the fact The thought of taking his old position, and of losing the courtesies that had been was eloquent on principles of architectural so grateful to him, was more than he was eloquent on principles of architectura could think of enduring. This feeling ral beauties, enhanced by liberal art. alone, had none other operated in his No where could he find a mansion either

determined him once more to cast him- pure delights flowed no years passed on, and at their termination

event, the glowing ideas of wealth and and credit to any reasonable extent, was splendor that had passed so temptingly at once accepted by Grant. before the eyes of Henry Grant. He did not now ask for his tens of thousands—

sober-minded merchant, his country-seats, glittering equipages, and all the splendid paraphernalia attendant upon high station in society, united immense wealth. To have posed as deficient in his ac- derstood. counts, would have compassed his dearest wishes. But even this humble and honorable desire was not granted. He was in debt, and what was worse, with a sense of helplessness and hopelessness "Then you do not now regret your cycled threats."

settled up, and he again thrown upon the not suffered to acquire wealth while unworld. While debating in his mind the der the influence of vain, weak and foolworld. While debating in his mind the propriety of accepting an offer from his old employer, and entering his store as a clerk, propositions were made to him from an individual to accept a share in his business. He did so without consult was store with any friend. The result was specified to the influence of vain, weak him it is hideas. My reverses were blessings in disguise. They were sent as corrections of evil. 'That you can now see clearly?' 'O yes. Had I been allowed to go on the store with any friend. The result was specified to the store with the service of vain, weak him individual to a service with the tation with any friend. The result was unfavorable. Scarcely a year had elapsed before crash went the whole

'I do not see, as things now are, that going into business will accomplish this very desirable object. So far, business has tended to involve you deeper and

'How so?'

'I know that, and it is because I am so terribly disheartened.' 'Then come into my store and devote yourself to my business. It will yield you a living. By that time something may open before you. It is time enough drew from the hands of his guardian five thousand dollars, the hard-earned and the hard-earn thousand dollars, the hard-earned and arena of strife as a merchant. The position is one requiring a cooler head and tion is one requiring a cooler head and more experience than you are yet posmore experience.

present business, and you are but twenty-

seven. You have seven years therefore

be held liable for my late partner's obli-gations, some twenty or thirty thousand. But I believe those claims will not come

against me. When I entered into co-partnership, I happened to be wise

enough to have a clause inserted in the

agreement protecting me from all prior obligations of my new associate in busi-

'And well it is for you that you did so.

that, at your age, from imprudences similar to your own, I was ten thousand dol-

'O dear, I should die if I thought it would be ten years before I could write myself free from debt.'

'It is not so easy a matter to die as you

might think,' the merchant replied smil

'Why did not you tell me so?'

chaff of your character.

Because you would not have believed me. And, besides, 'bought wit is the best.' No experience like man's own!

A few years of disappointment and trouble

'And pretty well threshed I have been.

The salary of a clerk will yield simply

a support; it cannot pay off my debts.'
'You wish, then, to go again into busi-

'I must do something to relieve myself

No experience like man's own!

in your favor.'
'But I am in debt.'

'How much?'

his father, and threw himself with large ideas and unwavering confidence upon the troubled sea of merchandise. The story of this adventure is soon told. In two years he was compelled to wind up his business, having lost his entire capitals was the story of the story of this adventure is soon told. In two years he was compelled to wind up his business, having lost his entire capitals was the story of the s

of mingling with merchants on a plane of times, help smiling as a recollection of dequality, that flattered his vanity. He former states came up, in which it seemed had thus mingled, and thus felt flattered to him that he had to lift his hand and would have induced him again to in the city or country, that fully came up nake an effort to get into business.

A few months enabled him so to ar-should be. But a spirit far more subdue range his old affairs, as to be ready to go had now come over him. He could go again. He found numbers ready to up into higher regions of his mind, and him goods on short credit, and this see there in existence principles whose elf upon the ocean. He did so. Two gratification of selfish and sensual pleasres. He was made deeply co ne found himself, alas! again in a narrow that even with all the wealth, and all the elace. Much more than all his profits in external things which wealth could give, time was locked up in bad debts, for the gratification of the senses, and that time was locked up in bad debts, remnants, and unsaleable goods. For a time, by borrowing from a few friends, he had been enabled to meet his payments, but that resource at last failed, and trouble came again upon him. But it was a worse trouble than before, and shocked his proud, sensitive feeling severely. His goods and accounts, after all had been given up, were not sufficient to pay the claims against him. He was therefore an insolvent debtor.

As fairy castles fade away under the magician's touch, so faded away at this event, the glowing ideas of wealth and

> Ten years from that day he was nded merchant, steadily and wisely pursuing his business, and every cent of fifty thousand dollars.
>
> 'The fates have at last grown propi-

tious,' remarked old Mr. Linton to him sessed the few thousands of dollars that one day with a look and tone that was un-'I have only become a wiser man. I presume, and therefore better able

In due course of time, his business was

'O no. I am truly thankful that I was

oncern about his ears.

It was under the disheartening effects envied those who were able to make a

more imposing appearance than myself, were professedly pious, and possessed

'He is the wise man,' returned Mr. Linton, 'who thus, from seeming evil educes good. The longer we live, and the more of ups and downs of life we see, the stronger becomes our conviction that there is one above all, and wiser than all, who rules events for our good. Between the ages of twenty-one and thirty are the seen bending his course towards the village inn. For mutual attachment and constancy, these slaves were distinguished. 'Don't be discouraged, Henry!' said and discouraging circumstances—more broken union, anticipating no violent sun-trials and pains—than in all a man's after derings True, they frequently witnessed life. Will any one who has passed forty the separation of husbands and wives, as tell you in his sober reflective moments the soul-driver went round upon his an-'Five thousand dollars. Or, if I am to good? I think not. And this will be the respective masters, ever to be sold.

and when hally it broke with the suddeninter for his daily bread.'

'There is then, you believe, an overruling Providence that has reference to a
man's external condition in the world—

Jane's master had become embarrassed
in his pecuniary affairs and found it abso-

ings of Divine Providence if turned from them, they would pursue

No purchaser was found:

Meanwhile, the preparations for re-

"If this lesson could only be received by us, and fully believed when we first to float the family and their effects down enter upon life, how many bitter hours of the river, already lay at the wharf. At discouragement it would save us,' replied last the morning of departure came. Mr. Grant with feeling.

'But experience is the only sure teacher.

We only know what we have lived.' Lady's Book for Sept.

For the Christian Reflector. The Unfortunate Little Boy. BY MRS. T. P. S.

[The following lines are kindly furnished for the juve nile readers of the Christian Reflector by a lady of this city, and we hope all the children who read them wil er forget the lesson they teach.]

iver forget the lesson they teach.]
One beautifub bright aummer's day,
When cevry thing around looked glad,
When God seemed by his works to say,
No more shall truant earth be sad,—
On such a day, a little boy,
(He was a widow's only son,)
Crying and sobbing bitterly,
Home to his loving mother runs.
"Mama, nama, what shall I do?

Home to his loving mother runs.

"Mama, mama, what shall I do?

O dear! I atmost wish me dead!"

Wringing his little hands, he threw
Himself upon his lowly bed.

"What trouble now?" the mother cries,
Surprised and startled by the scene;
"O mother dear," the child replice,

"Mother, I have a colorid chin.

On errands as I went for you, Four large white boys I passed at play; They dirt and coal upon me threw,

And crying ' Nigger,' ran away. And as I rub "As I went on again, a man Called me to come into his store, And then, as soon as I stepped in,

And quickly filled my eyes with snuff; And quickly fined my eyes with snun;

And when I cried and screamed with pain,

He laughed, and called me 'little cuff';

O ma', who made my colored skin?

??

'Twas God, my child, that made you so," Pity, my dear, the poor white man, For such a grievous wicked thing As injuring a little one, Because he has a colored skin."

Because he has a colored skin."

"Well mother, I have heard you say, Good children will to heaven go; If I to heaven pass away,
Will I be colored there? or no?"

"My dearest child, bright forms surrour All those who heaven"s portule win, And none will ever there be found,
Who would or storn a colored skin."

O, mother dear, can God love me, A little boy, a colored one

Whom almost all I meet or see, Now either mimic, hurt or shun? "God looks, my child, upon the heart, And frowns on those alone who sin If good, you'll share in heaven a part, Though you have now a colored skin. "Then mother, every night I'll pray, That God will take me soon to heaven,

Forgive my size, and day by day, 1'll pray, too, those may be forgiven Who cruelly, or but in sport, Delight themselves in injuring Unfortunates like me, for nought, But that we have a colored skin. *A fact which happened in a store in Hanover Stre

Separation of Families.

The facts stated in the following article The Council of the University, yieldi were written by one who witnessed what he the threats, has erased the bo exhausted their lands in the breeding States, (N. Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky,) remove to the newer and more ry instruction! regions further west or south.

enjoyed, in a degree, the confidence They enjoyed, in a degree, the confidence of their respective owners, who were respectable and influential citizens. George was the 'head man' in his master's tannery—Jane was tho principal domestic in her master's establishment, the only inn of the village. They had been married for a number of years, and had, both among blacks and whites, the credit of uncommon conjugal faithfulness. Both

and despised all who were below me.

And, surely, in this life, I can imagine no being able to read fluently. Having state so truly unhappy as that.'
'He is the wise man,' returned Mr. lighter work, and more indulgent masters than usually fall to the lot of slaves, they more disappointments ed. For many years they lived in unthat he cannot look back and see that nual circuit of horror, but they felt assured these have all worked together for his that they were prized too highly by their case as well with him who has grown a dire calamity was preparing for them, rich as with him who still toils early and and when finally it broke with the sudden-

man's external condition in the world— In his pecuniary against and lound it abso-permitting one to grow rich, and keeping another poor?'

He resolved upon going to the distant 'I do. And all this regards his eternal another poor?

'I do. And all this regards his eternal and not his mere temporal condition.

Our mistake lies in estimating the dealinformed of the design, and she then as referring learned the determination of her master Particularly to our external condition. to take her along with him. In conster-This is not the case. We are regarded nation, she flew with the intelligence to with a love that looks to our higher and her husband. Without a moment a delay, better interests—to our spiritual and eter-nal good. External things, because it is by these that we are most affected, are Jane to find herself another master in so governed as to lead us to think of in- the village. He finally yielded to their terior things that appertain to the life entreaties and tears, but at the same time within—to that life which we are to live set such an extravagant price upon her, when separated from the body. It mat-ters not how blindly we are pursuing a course in which we are determined to first to George's master. He was willing succeed, the Great Ruler and Governor of all things will obstruct our way, if that way leads to our spiritual destruction, and it is possible to turn us into a better way. Too often it happens that men are allowed to go on in evil courses, because, if turned from them, they would pursue. No purchaser way found:

> moval went forward, and the day of defamily, accompanied by the sympathizing villagers, left their dwelling and proceeded to the boat. Immediately behind the family and white friends, walked the slaves, among whom was Jane. In the stavely and sadly following. The family entered the boat.—Jane threw herself on deck, a spectacle of agony. Upon the beach near by stood George, with his arms folded before him. Not a groan broke from his lips; not a tear burst from his eye, but there were, in his fixed and statuelike form, the tokens of a grief too

deep for utterance.
Shortly the cables are drawn, and the boat is drifting down the rapid stream. As long as receding objects can be discerned, Jane sits motionless on the deck. and George as moveless, stands upon the beach, each gazing upon the other, until distance closes the view forever.

What then became of the ill-fated Jane,

we know not; but our eyes followed George, as he turned silent and alone, and with downcast eyes, and arms still folded on his breast, walked homewards, a widowed man!

Never since witnessing this scene in early life, have we for a moment doubted that slaves could exquisitely feel, under the sunderings of their family ties. J. A. T.

Intolerance of the Papists.

To show the intolerance and power of the Papists in France, G. DeF., correspondent of the New York Observer, gives the following incident. It was related on the platform at one of the recent Protestant anniversaries.

A Protestant of much talent, Mr. Emilius de Bonnechose, king's bookseller, published some years ago, two books: one on the history of France, the other on Sacred History. These works were adopted by the council of the university because Mr. Emilius de Bonnec Protestant, because he exposed, though very temperately, the fanaticism and cruelties of the Church of Rome in the 16th century, the Catholic Journals accused the author of being a man without shame or conscience, a liar, a corruptor of youth, &c. Mr. de Bonnechose, seeing his reputation and honor attacked, wrote a lette to the editors of these calumnious papers, which they refused to publish. He then brought his complaint to the courts, but the Papists intrigued so much that a trial was not allowed. Mr. de Bonnechose solicited the ministers of state to procure justice for him, but he was repulsed. are assured that he mentioned the matter to the king himself, whose bookseller he silence. Thus, the Papists in France may insult and slander their adversaries and we have not legal means of redress relates, while he was a resident in Kentucky. de Bonnechose from the list of classical It is very frequently the case, that slave-holders having by a thriftless culture has been reduced to express his indigna-

tucky,) remove to the newer and more fertile regions further west or south. There is quite a stream of emigration, especially of the smaller slave-holders, westward and southward. The annual number cannot be accurately stated. Each emigrant slave-holder, of the class now alluded to, carries with him his gang of slaves. It is almost universally the case that slaves marry off their own plantation—the husband belonging to one man, the wife to another. Consequently in nearly every instance of removal, there is a sundering of slave families. Where one family goes undivided, the bleeding fragments of fifty are dragged along to the distant home.—The only consolation that is offered to the heart broken sufferers is, that the ywill soonfind new partners—the bitterest mockery of wo.

George and Jane lived in the same village, but belonged to different masters. They enjoyed, in a degree, the confidence

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